JUN 18

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 56 June 15, 1931 No. 12

A. L. A. Conference Number

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Andrew Keogh

The New Haven Free Public Library

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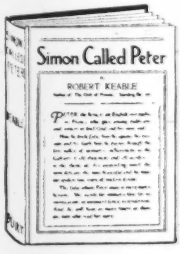

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THE HUNTINGTON LIBRARY BULLETIN

ON May 28 the Huntington Library and the Harvard University Press published the first Number of *The Huntington Library Bulletin*. The main purpose of the *Bulletin* is to particularize the resources of the Huntington Library and attempt to estimate their importance. For the present it will be an occasional, rather than a periodical, publication. Some numbers, like the first, will be miscellaneous in subject matter; the contents of other numbers may have a more unified and specialized purpose.

The first Number includes an account of Mr. Huntington's life, by Robert O. Schad; brief descriptions of about one hundred collections in the Library; an article on Medical Incunabula, by Herman R. Mead; New England, 1830-1850, by Frederick Jackson Turner; a document concerning Shakespeare's Garden; a letter of George III; and several briefer Notes.

The price of this first Number is $2.50 postpaid.

Librarians will also be interested in the publication (on April 23, 1931) of a collotype facsimile of the Hamlet Quarto of 1603 now in the Huntington Library, and the publication of Sir Thomas Wyat's translation of Plutarch's Quyete of Mynde (heliotype facsimile, with Introduction by Charles R. Baskervill). The price of the Hamlet volume is $4.00; of the Quyete of Mynde, $2.50.

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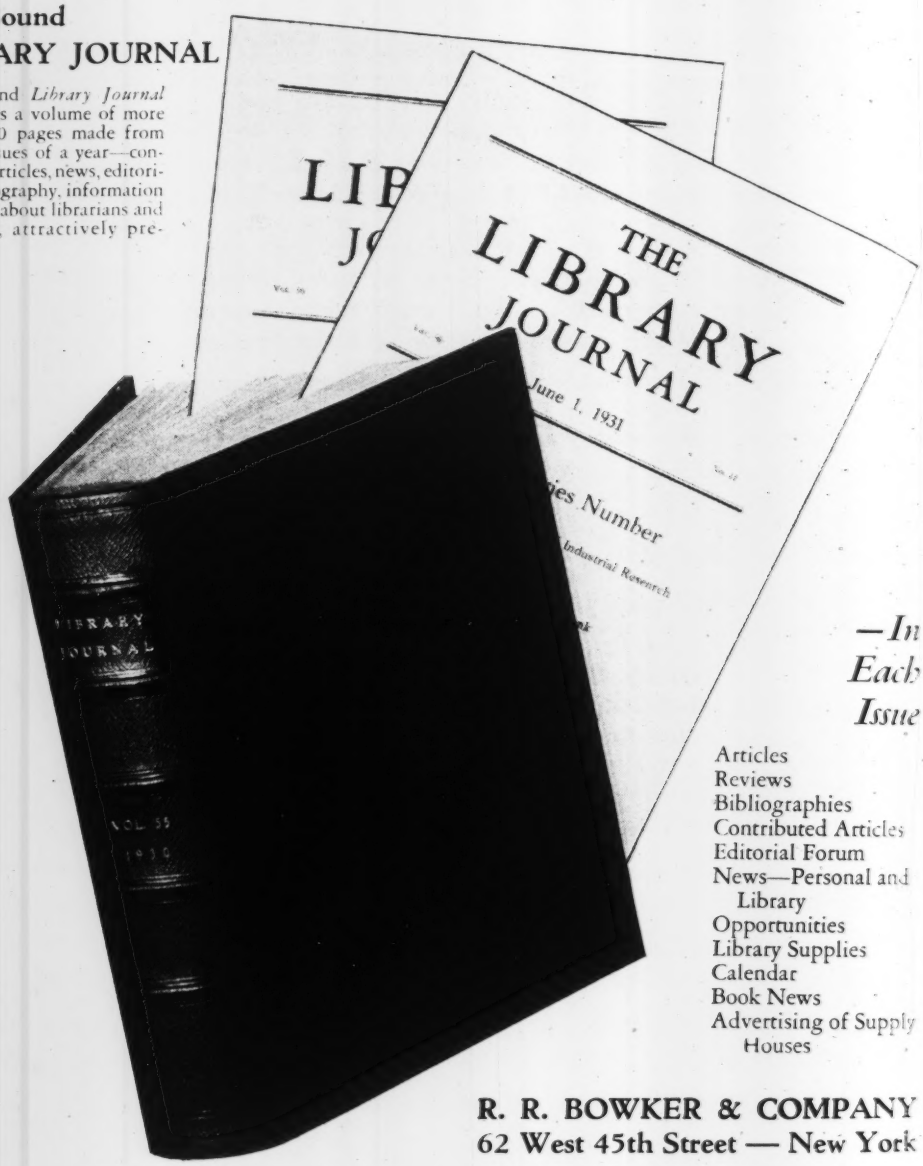

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JOURNAL

it so much as we do today!" ASA DON DICKINSON
(*Letter below*)

FOUNDED fifty-five years ago by Frederick Leypoldt, the *Library Journal* began as the official organ of the A.L.A. and since resigning that connection has been issued continually through a half-century, first as a monthly and later as a twice-a-month periodical of the profession, independent editorially, presenting news, ideas and assistance to librarians promptly and economically.

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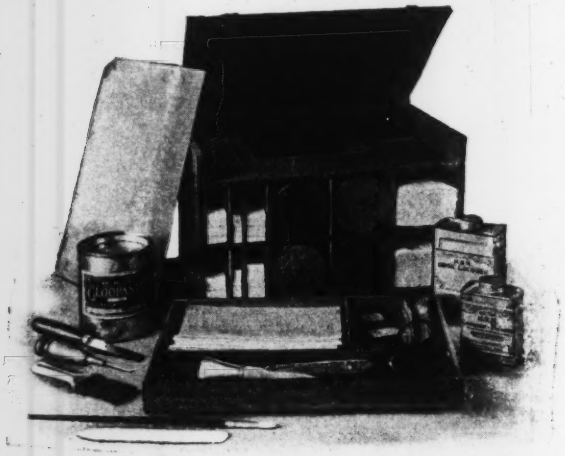

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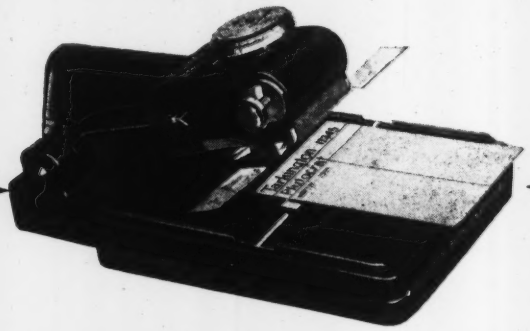

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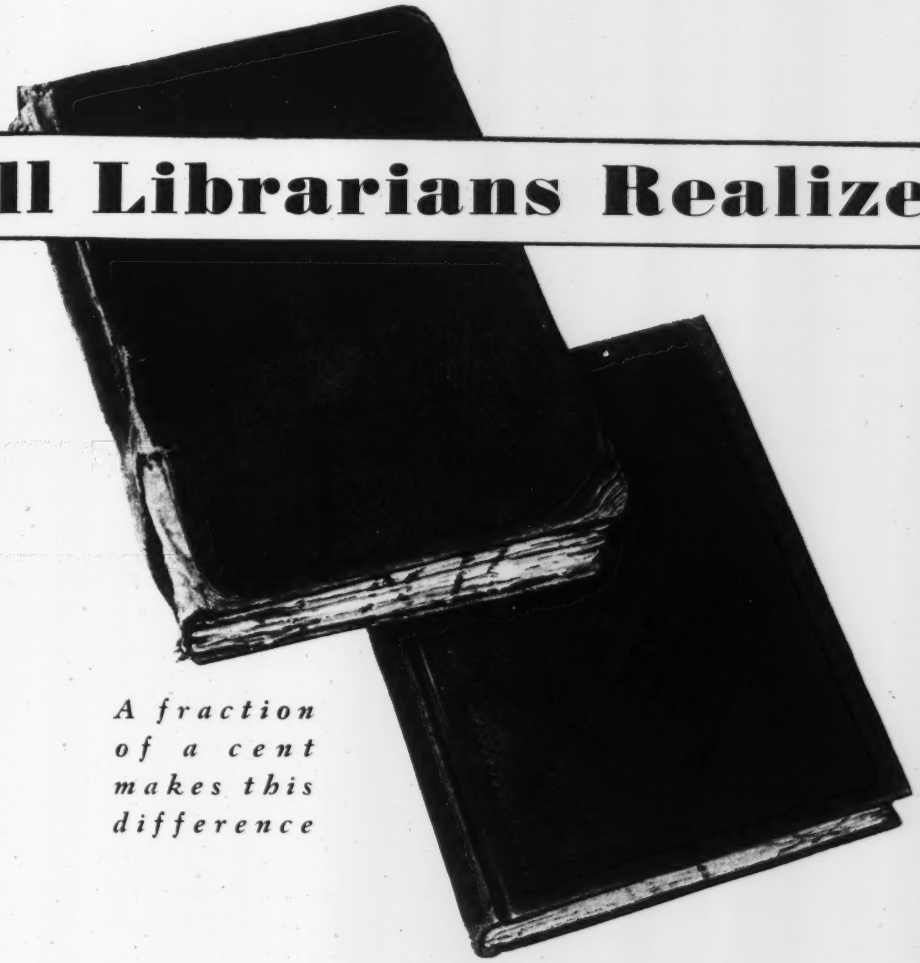

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VOL. 56, No. 12 JUNE 15, 1931

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Forthcoming Issues of
THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The single issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL in July, published July 15, will include reports of the A.L.A. General Sessions and the text of the President's address. This number will also print the report of the Special Libraries Association meeting this month in Cleveland, Ohio. The August issue, published August 15, will include all reports of A.L.A. Sections, Round Tables, and Affiliated Organizations. Reports to be included in the August issue need to be in this office not later than August 1.

Material for biographies of librarian authors is running rather low. If you know of any author THE LIBRARY JOURNAL has not as yet included, will you not send us a note? We want this list to be complete.

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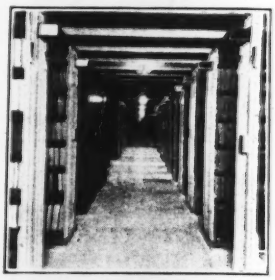
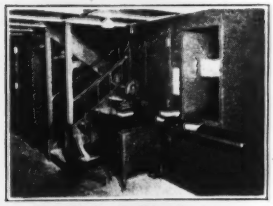
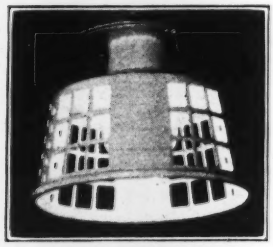


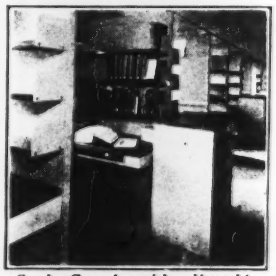
Section of Snead Standard Stacks



Snead Book Distributor—Stack room station



Snead Aisle Light Reflectors give even light without glare



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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

The Sterling Memorial Library

By ANDREW KEOGH

Librarian, Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut

I WANT TO GIVE YOU a brief history of the Yale Library, both in the sense of the collection of books, and in the sense of the buildings which have housed these books; and I shall speak more particularly of the library during its first century and a half, or until the erection of the building which for many years we have called the Old Library. That old library is now a symbol of Yale's past. The Sterling Memorial Library is a symbol of Yale's future.

In his 1766 version of the founding of Yale, President Clap tells the story of the meeting of ministers at the house of the Reverend Samuel Russel at Branford, and the placing on a table of some forty folio volumes, with the words "I give these books for the founding of a college in this colony." Mr. Dexter, who examined this tradition with the skill of a trained historian, denied that any such formal and dramatic act ever took place, but thought it probable that the ministers present agreed to give books from their own scanty libraries as a nucleus of college property. I accept Mr. Dexter's reasoning, but I do so regretfully, because I like the picturesque and beautiful tradition; and I have seen to it that the doors through which the ministers passed into the Russel parsonage are preserved permanently. How long the books were in Mr. Russel's house we do not know. It is likely that they were taken in 1702 to Killingsworth, where the collegiate school had its headquarters in the house of its first rector, the Reverend Abraham Pierson. On Pierson's death in 1707 the books were presumably transferred with the school to Saybrook, and kept in the schoolhouse given to the trustees by Nathaniel Lynde, or in the parsonage of the Reverend Thomas Buckingham across the green. The collection grew rapidly, chiefly through the efforts of Jeremy Dummer, agent in London of the Connecticut colony. In 1714 he collected and sent more than seven hundred volumes, of which a fifth were given by himself, and the rest by men like Sir Richard Steele, Sir Isaac Newton, Richard Bentley, William Whiston, Bishop Kennet, and Elihu Yale. Practically all the current books of importance were included in the shipment, books in philosophy and medicine and history as well as in theology. Before the library was brought here from Saybrook in 1718 it numbered some thirteen hundred volumes, but many were lost in the effort to prevent the removal of the school to New Haven. The ox-carts used in bringing the books were destroyed at night; the bridges between Saybrook and New Haven were broken down; the books were about a week on the road; and about a fifth of the collection never reached its destination.

In the new college house, named Yale College in 1718, the library was on the second

Part of this material is the address by Dr. Keogh at the dedication of the new library.

floor. Four hundred additional volumes, mostly gifts from Elihu Yale, made up for those lost in the Saybrook struggle. The library grew slowly until 1733, when Bishop Berkeley, then Dean of Derry, sent from England some nine hundred volumes. We have on exhibition today the original list of these books, and anyone who sees how carefully selected they were, and how wide the range of the Bishop's interest, will accept

Replica of the Yale Library of 1742 with the Original Books

President Clap's statement in 1766 that it was the finest collection of books that ever came together at one time into America.

Ten years later, in 1743, President Clap printed a catalog of the library, which then contained about twenty-six hundred volumes. We have on exhibition the original manuscript of this catalog, showing how the books stood on the shelves, and we have collected the books themselves and have placed them in the "1742" room in their original order. The room is entered through the doors from the Russel parsonage, and the catalog has been reproduced in facsimile.

In 1763 the books were removed to a new building which served both as a chapel and a library, and which was known later as the Athenaeum. Here again, the library was on the upper floor, and here it stayed until 1804. During the Revolution, however, about three quarters of the books were taken to Northford, Durham, and Westbury for safety, and many of them never came back. In 1755 the library had three thousand volumes; in 1782 fewer than twenty-five hundred.

In 1804 the books were removed again, this time to the upper floor of the Lyceum, erected in 1803 and demolished in 1901. In 1825 they were transferred to the attic of the second chapel, built in 1823-24 and demolished in 1896, there to stay until 1843, when they were taken to the first separate library building.

This separate library (called the Old Library since 1889 when Chittenden Hall was built), was begun in 1842, although not completed until 1846, owing to a business depression. The building was estimated to cost $30,000, and actually cost $34,000, but when $13,000 had been raised and spent the work was suspended until more money was avail-

Cathedral-Like Qualities of the Majestic Arches and Delicate Carving as Shown in the Main Hall

able. Two small rooms were finished, and the books belonging to the college were transferred in 1843. The southern wing later housed the library of Linonia, and the northern wing the library of Brothers in Unity. These student organizations were founded respectively in 1753 and 1768, and their libraries were consolidated and transferred to the care of the college library in 1871-72. Up

to that time the college library did not attempt to provide books for ordinary undergraduate use; indeed, it was not until 1871 that freshmen were allowed to use the college library. Linonia and Brothers have a long and honorable history, which I must reluctantly pass over.

At the time of its erection the Old Library was the largest and finest building Yale had ever put up, and there was a good deal of criticism of the Corporation's extravagance. and of former ages, but the countless volumes to be produced by future generations, it would be bad policy to regard nothing but present accommodation." The Old Library is being remodelled to serve as the headquarters of the University Christian Association; Chittenden Hall, opened in 1889, and Linsly Hall, opened in 1905, are being made over for use as class rooms for Yale College. In five years men will be graduating who will not have known these buildings as libraries.

The High Street Facade of the Sterling Memorial Library Showing the Book Tower

This criticism was answered by one of the Fellows, Dr. Leonard Bacon, pastor of the First Church of New Haven, in an article published in *The New Englander* for July, 1843. Some have objected, he said to an expenditure of $30,000, saying that $13,000 would have put up an adequate building. "Undoubtedly," he replies, "thirteen thousand dollars might have erected a building sufficiently ample to afford a present accommodation for all the libraries of this institution. But in erecting an edifice which is to stand for centuries, and in which room must be found to accumulate not only what may yet be collected of the literature of the present

The Sterling Memorial Library was built out of a bequest by John William Sterling, who graduated from Yale in 1864, and died in 1918. The site, which measures approximately 350 by 360 feet, is at the centre of the University and of New Haven. The architect was James Gamble Rogers, Inc., and the general contractor Marc Eidlitz and Son, Inc.

The style is Gothic, in keeping with neighboring buildings, and the exterior stone is chiefly a grey granite, with limestone trim. The material is like that in the adjacent Memorial Quadrangle, but for variety the blocks of stone are cut and laid in a different way. A closed avenue, one block in length

and 120 feet wide, will shortly form an approach to the entrance hall, with the book tower at the end of the vista.

The tower is 90 feet wide, 135 deep, and 150 high. Including the basement it has sixteen floors, with seventy-five miles of shelving, and a book capacity of two million volumes. Most of the floors have stalls or carrels, ordinarily four by five feet, with three or more shelves, and a desk with a drawer for papers. Some stalls are larger, enclosed, and lockable. There are three hundred and thirty stalls all told. The fourth floor and those above it have also a score of studies and seminaries for advanced students. There are in the tower two public elevators, three staff elevators, and two dumb-waiters; pneumatic tubes for call-slips and messages; an electric book-conveyor; and 4,500 lighting outlets.

Linonia and Brothers Library at Yale in which are Merged the Collections of the Old Debating Societies

The second, third, and fourth floors have wide lateral extensions, with an interior court. The fourth floor extension is largely stack, but it has also the beautiful Penniman Memorial Library. Those on the second and third floors are used chiefly for seminaries and studies, and for the housing of numerous and important special collections.

The first floor is the main floor, and is practically on the ground level. Here are the public catalogs, the delivery desk, the reading rooms, the exhibition rooms, a Yale room, a lecture room, and the work rooms for the staff. The reading rooms include a general room seating 200 readers and shelving 12,000 reference books; a reserve book room seating 200 and shelving 11,000 volumes, with an adjoining stack for 14,000 volumes and a stack below for 27,000 more; a periodical room with 100 seats and 1,400 current periodicals; and a select library for undergraduates with 120 seats and 20,000 of the best books in English. The lecture room, primarily for use with in connection with exhibitions, seats 150 persons. A central bibliography room serves the readers, as well as the reference, accessions, and catalog departments. Most of the partitions in the work space are easily moved to meet changing requirements. The dexigraphed official catalog, with its million cards reproduced by photography in 100 days, adjoins the bibliography room.

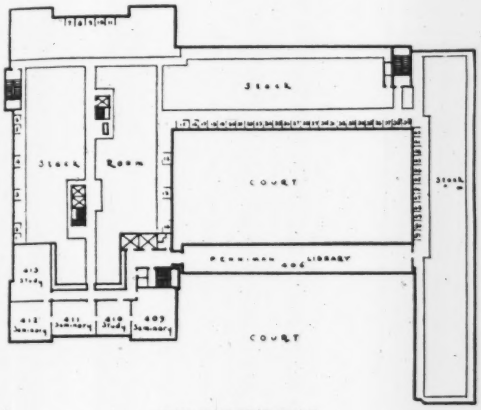
In addition to the usual offices for janitors, charwomen, and mechanics, the basement has a "commuters' study," where non-resident students may read their own books and write essays and reports. There are 100 seats in the room, and 1,800 reference books.

The Rare Book Room, a Balconied Room of Great Charm Done in the Jacobean Style

The rich ornamentation of the building,

both inside and out, is worthy of detailed study. In general, it symbolizes the history of libraries and books, and it uses as its medium stone, wood, metal, and glass. The *Yale Library Gazette* for April, 1931, which is a monograph on the building, has a section describing the decoration in detail.

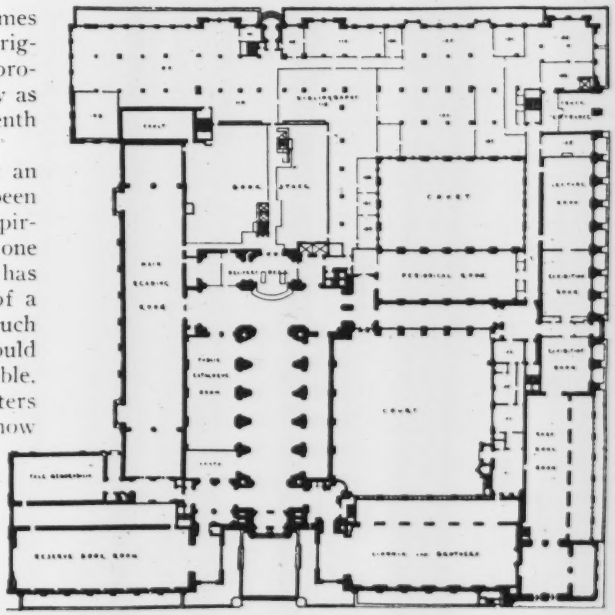
Visitors should not overlook the room reproducing the Yale Library of 1742. In that year President Clap made a catalog of the books at Yale, indicating the arrangement on the shelves, and as many of the volumes as remain have been placed in their original order in a room designed to reproduce as closely as possible the library as it was in the middle of the eighteenth century.



FOURTH FLOOR PLAN

We are at the end of an era, but an era in which great things have been accomplished, material, intellectual, spiritual. The first library endowment, one of £10 given by Jared Eliot in 1763, has been followed by a hundred others of a total still woefully inadequate, but much greater than our predecessors would have dreamed necessary or even possible. The forty volumes given by the ministers have grown to two millions. We now add as many books in a year as had been accumulated during the first century and a half of our history. But the number of volumes in a library means little more to a librarian than their cubage or their weight; it is appropriateness, it is quality that counts.

The ideal library for the undergraduate is a sufficient number of the best books administered in the best way. The ideal library for the investigator knows no limits of number or subject or language or date, and places experts in charge of its various sections. In practice no single library can collect everything. There will always be national and special depositories to which the research worker must go to master his subject. But an individual library may be unusually rich, may even be supreme, in one subject or in a hundred subjects, and it is distinction of this sort that attracts students and teachers. The librarians, the library committees, the professors, the curators, the graduates and other friends of Yale who have made this library what it is have confidence that its future will be worthy of its past; and the Yale Library Associates are determined that the contents of the building shall be as notable as the edifice is superb. A library is an instrument of learning and of power. It is an old instrument at Yale, as we have seen; but its possibilities have been immensely increased by the princely provisions of the Sterling bequest. Here our faculties and students are the scholarly-minded of the community in which we live will find facilities for study greater than Yale has ever known. Once more Yale's largest and finest structure enshrines its books.



FIRST FLOOR PLAN

The New Haven Free Public Library

BY THE GIFT of $300,000 from Mrs. Mary E. Ives, of New Haven, and the legacy of about $100,000 additional by her will, the erection of a new building was made possible. The City of New Haven provided the site at a cost of about $105,000. The building, which has been occupied since June, 1911, is without doubt one of the most beautiful library buildings in the country and one of the costliest of its size. It is fire-proof and of the most solid and enduring construction.

The principal rooms are on the main floor, the Delivery Room, lighted from above, occupying the center of the building. This room and the vestibule or staircase hall are the most monumental rooms in the building, hardly surpassed by any similar rooms in the country. The Open Shelf Room, which contains the circulating books most frequently used, occupies the Temple Street side of the building and is entered from the Delivery Room. The General Reference Room, which is of the same size as the Open Shelf Room, adjoins the Delivery Room on the opposite side. One end of this room is occupied by the business and technical books. Current issues of general and technical periodicals, for reference use only, are also in this room. The foreign books occupy a separate room opening off the Open Shelf Room. Fifteen modern languages are here represented.

On the upper floor are rooms occupying the entire depth of the building on opposite sides. The one on the east side contains the High School Reference Department and the Art Department. The music collection is shelved in this room. On the west side the rear room contains files of the New Haven newspapers —*Palladium*, *Morning News*, *Times-Leader*, and the *Journal-Courier*. Application to consult these files has to be made at the delivery desk on the first floor or at one of the desks in the Art and High School Reference Room. In front is a room which has been equipped with a platform and about 150 chairs. This room is used for lectures, club meetings, and the like, without charge. Application to use it has to be made, preferably in writing, to the librarian. Art exhibitions of various kinds are held in this room from time to time.

The Children's Room is on the lower floor with an entrance from Temple Street, which is the one commonly used, although there are stairs connecting with the floor above. Adjoining the Children's Room is the School Division containing books and periodicals on education. The Newspaper Reading Room, formerly in the basement, is now back of the Delivery Room at the right of the charging desk. The book stack is located in a separate building with a connection with the main building. The stack is of steel with marble floors, entirely incombustible, and is a fine example of such structures. Besides the public rooms mentioned, there are several rooms for administration, including Directors' Room, Librarian's Room, and Cataloging Room, separate locker rooms for the women and men of the staff, a staff luncheon and sitting room, and the work room, where books are inspected, mended, etc.

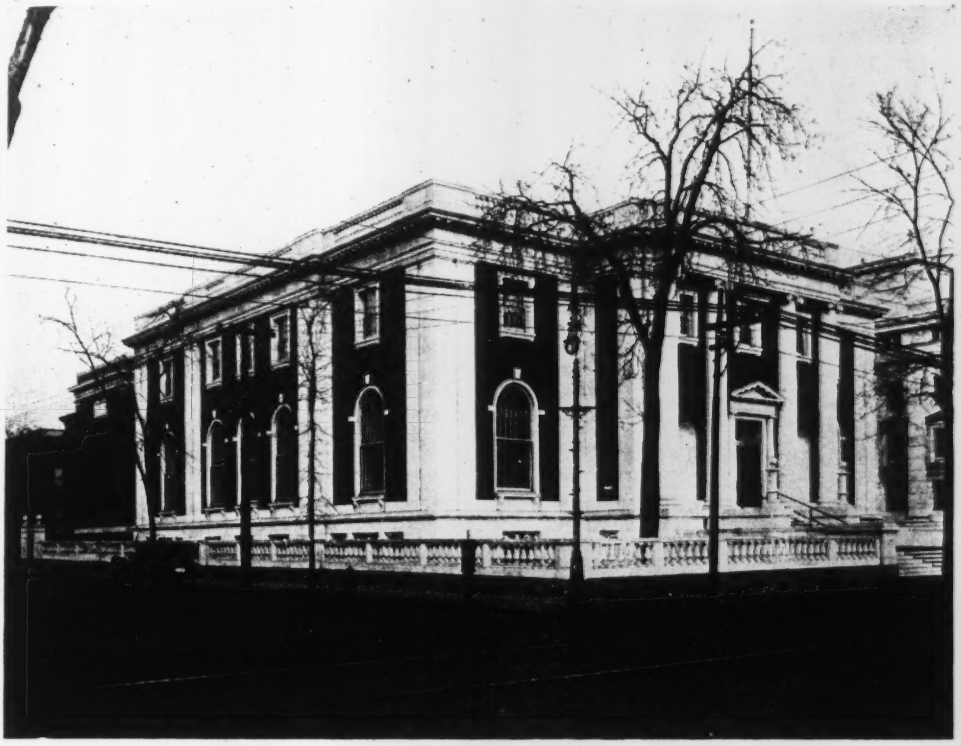
The site chosen for the Ives Memorial Library and the purposes of the building were, of course, determining factors in the development of its design. The library building of to-day must not only house the books and provide for the administration of the business of a library, but must also express, as perhaps no other type of building, the traditions and scholarship and the refinement of the community in which it exists. Located as it is, facing the Green and in the immediate neighborhood of some of the most beautiful examples of the so-called Georgian or Colonial architecture, it seemed peculiarly appropriate that the building should be of that style. Moreover, it was felt that the appearance of the building would be much enhanced by designing it in harmony with its surroundings and the beauty of the Green would be increased by keeping the building in the same style and approximately of the same height as the neighboring structures.

The choice of the material, marble and red brick, was determined by like considerations, for there are no materials which are better adapted to express the architectural style referred to. It remained, then, to use these materials in harmony with the style chosen in such a manner as to produce the best practical library. It might be said here that these conclusions were not arrived at prior to the development of the plan but coincident with it.

So far as the interior arrangement of the building is concerned, the first consideration was the planning of a practical working library, with ample light, convenience of serv-

ice, freedom of circulation and economy of space.

The main entrance of the building is on Elm Street facing the Green. It is reached by a flight of nineteen steps of white marble with broad platforms. Entering the main door through an outer vestibule, the visitor finds himself in the main entrance hall which is



Not a Recent Photograph of the New Haven Public Library as Can Be Noted from the Automobile at the Side

lined with white marble; to the right and the left are broad circular stairs of marble rising to the second story. Circular stairs also descend to the basement. Directly in front of the main entrance doorway is an ample marble doorway leading to the delivery hall.

The central point in every public library must necessarily be the delivery hall. It is the place to which the public must come to receive the books and to return them and it should therefore be located at such a position that it is most easily accessible and is in the most direct communication with the various departments of the library, hence the delivery hall became the central feature of the interior of the building. This delivery hall is a large dignified room of noble proportions and refined simplicity. Its dimensions are forty-four feet square and it rises to the height of forty-two feet. Its walls are adorned with white marble pilasters resting on a white marble base. There are small niches between the pilasters on three sides of the room, which give a certain "relief" or depth to the wall, and on the fourth side, a great niche, covered by a paneled half dome, which provides ample space for the delivery service back of the delivery counter. The ceiling of the main room is in the form of a paneled vault in the center of which is a circular skylight filled with leaded glass of soft amber color. Spaces are provided in the large lunettes in the upper section of the room for future mural paintings, which, when executed, should be very low in tone and not of elaborate design. This room should be free from all other decorations. It is not designed to accommodate either sculpture or portraits, although busts of moderate size might be placed in the niches.

Directly in the rear of the delivery room is

placed the stack room; a broad corridor connects it with the delivery desk, and on one side of this corridor is the cataloging room; on the other side is the public catalog room. The stack room itself is designed for future extensions which may be required with the growth of the library. It provides accommodations for 215,000 books. It is provided with steel stacks and marble floors and with the usual equipment of book hoists and communicating stairways so as to handle the book deliveries as rapidly as possible. It may be said here that the total book accommodation provided in the stack room and in other rooms is 256,300 volumes.

At the right and left of the delivery hall are placed respectively the Reference, Reading Room and the Open Shelf Room. These rooms are amply lighted by large windows and provided with shelving for 25,000 books in the Open Shelf Room and 8,000 books in the Reference Room. The dimensions of these rooms are identical, being twenty-four feet seven inches wide, one hundred feet long, and twenty feet high. They are handsomely finished in mahogany.

The basement contains the Children's Room, which is one hundred feet long, twenty-four feet six inches wide, twelve feet high, amply lighted and provided with shelving to accommodate 8,300 books, and tables and other furniture as needed for the uses of this room. It is a bright and attractive room and is so arranged that the children have an outside entrance as well as the use of stairways communicating with the main floor.

The Harvard House Libraries

By KENNETH MORGAN

Librarian, Lowell House Library, Cambridge, Mass.

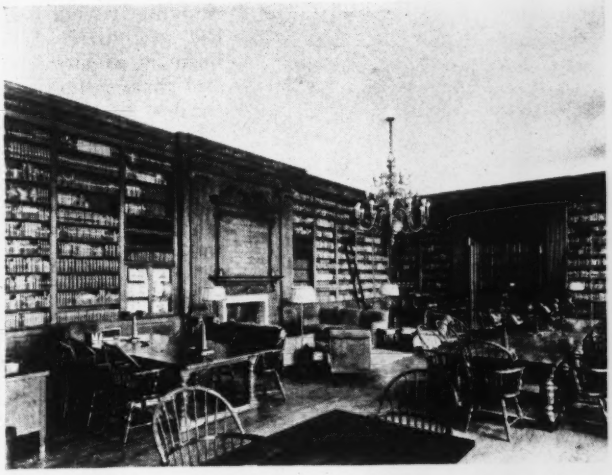
AS THE MODERN universities have increased in size, there has been an increasing tendency toward a standardized, depersonalized educational system. At Harvard University they are adopting the House Plan as one means of solving the problem. Seven houses are being constructed, each to care for about two hundred and fifty men. But they are not to be mere dormitories, mere places to eat and sleep; they are to be a constructive part of the university life, each house expressing its own individuality and making its contribution to the lives of the men, both in their social and their university life.

Two of the houses, Dunster and Lowell, have been in operation since last fall, the other five will open in the Fall of 1931. From the point of view of the student's social life, the houses fill a real need. It has been possible to spend four years in some of the larger American colleges and to graduate practically a stranger in the college group. The intimate contacts which make the small college so valuable were lacking. Under the house plan, that evil is largely remedied; the two hundred and fifty men live together as a group. Each house has a large dining room where the men frequently come into contact with each other. Gone are the rigid "dining-hall" regulations; the men eat when they wish to, seated at small tables, chatting with friends of their own choosing. After dinner they may stroll across to the common room for a demi-tasse while they talk or read some of the wide range of periodicals provided there. Frequently one of the men is playing the piano. Such contacts, repeated daily, go far toward establishing the friendly relations of a smaller group. In addition, there is the music room where the men may practice, or small groups may meet. And there is the library where the men meet more or less frequently, but its function is more scholastic than social. From time to time the houses will have social functions such as dances, teas, foot-ball luncheons, and kindred gatherings.

The house plan has not merely a social purpose, neither is it the breaking up of the University into small colleges. Classes will, as always, be held in the Yard. The big advantage of the house plan is in connection with the tutorial system, for now the tutors and students may live in the same building. They meet in the dining room, the common room, or the library; the weekly conferences are held in the tutor's room.

Not only are the men encouraged and guided in their studies by means of the tutorial system, but the house plan places at their disposal a model library. It is the purpose of the house library to provide the men with the minimum essentials for a college library, the specific works required in their

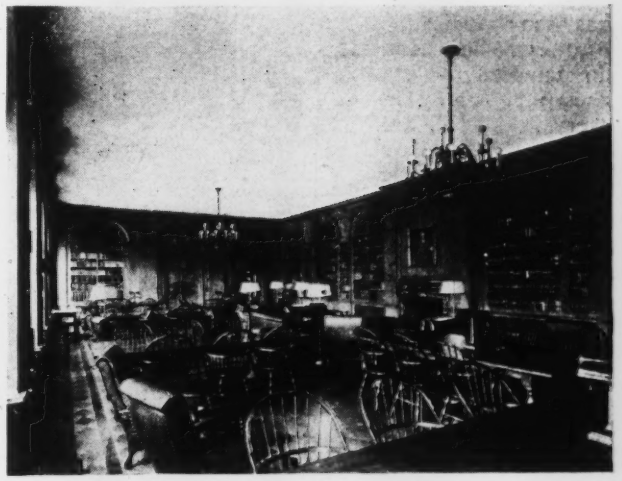
courses, and an attractive place in which to study. With the great increase in size in the University during recent years, it has become increasingly difficult for the college library adequately to care for the student's needs. Often the necessary books were simply not available, or their use entailed considerable inconvenience. It was necessary to study in large, crowded halls, to wait one's turn for books—or to buy the book oneself. And for the more general reading, for that reading in related or new fields of study which is not specifically required, there were quite limited facilities. There was no constructive effort being made to encourage the students in a wider range of reading. The house libraries seek to remedy these defects. The library is part of the same building and without even going outdoors the student has at his disposal not only the books necessary for his course work, but many of the books he has always meant to read. It is impossible to estimate the value of the libraries in the saving of time, the facilitating and encouraging of study.



The Dunster House Library at Harvard

The libraries are oak-panelled rooms large enough to accommodate about sixty men. The main room is lined with shelves, and in addition each library has a small stack room for future expansion. A special effort has been made to provide an adequate number of comfortable, upholstered chairs and davenports—with footstools to add the last word in comfort. The lighting is by floor lamps for the reading, with overhead lights only sufficient for reading the titles and number of books. Each library has a large fireplace which will be used in the evenings during the cooler part of the year.

The libraries have a minimum of about 8,000 books, the total number being dependent on the gifts they receive. Every phase of study offered in the University is represented on the shelves of the library, the number of books in each field being governed by the number of men working with that particular subject. About one-fourth of the books are in English and American literature, making a section which serves admirably for the men concentrating in literature, and for more general reading for those working in other fields. History is second in size, with almost as many books as in literature. Economics holds third place, and fourth in size is French literature, closely followed by Government and by the sciences. Classics, Philosophy, Psychology, Fine Arts, Music—in fact, all divisions are given as much space as possible. There are good sections in German, Italian and Spanish literature; Russian literature—in translation, however—is well represented. Several of the houses will have complete sets



The Lowell House Library at Harvard

of *Punch*. Only the standard reference works are provided: the *Oxford Dictionary, Encyclopaedia Britannica,* dictionaries of the various languages, etc. For more special reference work the men will use the college library.

The selection of the books was a slow, careful process. Each house has been assigned at least one tutor in each subject—although he may not live in the house—and he was given the responsibility of making up the list of books in his field. Since each section would later be looked over by his colleagues in the same field, it served as a spur to make him select the books carefully. The lists were checked and suggestions added by the best men in the different fields; so that no useless books would be provided, only the essentials. The result has been a vindication of the method used, an unusually well chosen library in every field. Nor are the tutor's duties completed with the assembling of the library, for he will still be held responsible for his section, to remedy any defects and to keep it up to date.

Lowell House Library Book-Plate

The actual control of the house library is vested in the library committee made up of tutors from the house. The libraries are entirely independent of each other, and only formally connected with the college library staff. The policy of the library, the selection of books, all details are cared for by the committee. Each library has its own librarian—usually a graduate student—who oversees the immediate operative details. The librarian employs the attendants, orders the books, does the cataloging—watches over all the routine details for the library committee. As a rule, residents of the house are used as attendants. The library rules have been designed to encourage the greatest possible use of the rooms with the least inconvenience. The libraries are open from 9:00 A.M. until 11:00 P.M., and after 10:00 o'clock at night books may be taken out, to be returned the next morning at nine. If a man wishes to use his typewriter in copying from a book, he is permitted to take the book to his room for a limited time. Smoking is permitted in the library; after a year of operation at Lowell and Dunster libraries, the smoking has not been disagreeable nor harmful in any way, and has encouraged the use of the room. Thus, on a stormy winter evening, without even going outdoors the student may slip into the library, choose almost at random from the books at his command, drop into a comfortable chair by the fire, light his pipe, and settle down for a quiet, undisturbed evening of study.

But the picture of the house libraries is not yet complete. The keynote of the house plan is individuality; each house will have its distinctive features—and nowhere will that be more evident than in the libraries. Although only Lowell and Dunster libraries have been in operation this year, the plans are completed, and most of the books collected for the other five libraries which are to open in the fall.

All but one of the libraries will be finished in oak-panelling. Kirkland Library, though, is to be housed in the old Hicks house and will restore the beautiful old eighteenth century panels of the rooms. And while all the other libraries will be housed in one large room with a stack room, Kirkland will occupy six rooms on two floors, giving many quiet corners for undisturbed reading. Although they have only the one large room in Eliot Library, they will have shelves built out into the room, forming alcoves where the men may study in comparative seclusion. Instead of floor lamps, Eliot Library plans to use end tables by the davenports with table lamps on

them—the purpose being to create more of the atmosphere of a private library. Adams Library will be more elaborate than the others, with a high, vaulted ceiling, and furnishings in later Italian style; their fireplace has been imported from Italy, the gift of a friend. The Leverett Library will have a carpeted floor, and instead of leather upholstered chairs will have their furniture finished in vari-colored fabrics. These are only a few of the multitude of variations between the libraries already in effect or decided upon by the library committees.

But not only in the rooms themselves is the spirit of individuality evident. It shows in the books, too. The fundamental, necessary books will of course be provided first of all. Even there variation has appeared, for while the other houses have simply ordered recent printings of the standard works, Kirkland Library has whenever possible procured old editions, or special bindings. And of unusual interest in the Kirkland Library will be the private library of Theodore Roosevelt which will be kept intact in a separate room. Lowell Library has not sought rare or valuable books for its collection, while the Dunster Library has already received several hundred gifts, many of them quite valuable editions and bindings; their collection of Fine Arts books is especially notable. Some are planning on adding small collections of light fiction to their libraries, while others are studiously avoiding that type of literature. Thus, even in their collections of books, the libraries are beginning to differ and it is expected that much greater variations will appear as the libraries develop.

The libraries differ in their administrative policies, too. Dunster library has students as well as tutors on its committee; the other houses have only tutors. At Dunster Library books may be taken out at nine at night, at Lowell not until ten. The committees buy their books in different places and by different methods. One of the chief problems in this new type of library was the system of cataloging. The system in use at the college library is too cumbersome and detailed for a small, open-shelf library. The Dewey Decimal system was rejected as not suitable. And finally, as time slipped by, it was decided to use the Library of Congress system in the first two libraries and let the others decide for themselves after seeing it in operation. It had the special advantage of automatically giving the numbers for the books—a help, when the librarians are students who have had no special training. But the Library of Congress system has not proved satisfactory for libraries of this type. The numbers are much longer than is necessary, but that is not serious. In foreign languages it is quite inadequate, and produces a somewhat chaotic arrangement in a collection of eight or ten shelves. It is too complicated throughout for such libraries, and does not bring books together on the shelves in the most useful manner for open-shelf reference. As a result, much reclassification has been necessary in order to simplify the use of the room. In order to avoid the cataloging difficulties which have beset the first two libraries, the other five have decided to work out their own system—a problem which is not yet solved. Library of Congress cards will be used because they give a fairly adequate cross-reference catalog. It is evident that there are still many unsettled questions in the development of this new type of library.

With all this careful planning, and with the unusual comforts and conveniences of these libraries, still the question may be asked as to what they are accomplishing, and how much they are being used. The reply can be given for only two of the libraries, and after only a year in operation, yet the answer is decidedly encouraging. The libraries have averaged about one hundred and twenty men a day, with often from twenty to thirty men in the room at one time. From ten to twenty books are taken out each night. As is to be expected, most of the work done in the room is directly connected with the courses the men are taking; the rooms are not used for a great deal of pastime reading. As places to study, the libraries have been approved sufficiently that quite frequently men leave their comfortable rooms to study their own books in the library.

It is of course impossible to estimate the value to the men of having such a carefully chosen library so readily accessible. One can only judge by the oft-repeated statements of the men themselves that it is one of the best features of the house plan, and fills a long-felt need in the life of the University.

The profit of books is according to the sensibility of the reader; the profoundest thought or passion sleeps as in a mine, until it is discovered by an equal mind and heart.

—EMERSON.

THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

June 15, 1931

Editorial Forum

YALE CERTAINLY occupies the center of the stage in this year of grace 1931, with the opening of the splendid Sterling Library building and the coming of the A.L.A. for its annual conference. It is timely to recall the service which Yale did in the days of the beginnings when William F. Poole, of the class of '49, librarian of Brothers in Unity, one of the two college literary societies, and John Edmands of the class of '47, together compiled the modest Index of Subjects to Debate in an eight-page folder which was the precursor of the famous Poole's *Index* and of the extensive system of indexing later developed by H. W. Wilson. Poole was the youngest member of the conference of 1853 and so a hold-over at the conference of 1876 which marked the beginning of the A.L.A. He was then with Justin Winsor and Charles A. Cutter one of the big three in library affairs and these three were the earliest presidents of the new organization. Though the name is not so familiar a one among the younger members of the library profession, it should never be forgotten for in many respects its owner stands out as one of the remarkable men who helped in the development of modern library service.

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THE WORD that 2200 members of the A. L. A. were in arrears March 1, as stated in the May A.L.A. *Bulletin*, under the By-Law which decrees that after thirty days grace delinquents "shall be dropped from membership" raises doubt as to the wisdom of the rule, especially as applied in the present time of depression. It also raises question whether the membership is not somewhat artificially raised and many brought in temporarily under high salesmanship pressure who really cannot be counted on as permanent and effective members. It gives additional force to the argument against increasing dues as an additional dollar, especially just now, might be further discouragement against the continuance or joining of the younger and less-paid members of the profession, who must be counted on to make the future and furnish the leaders for the profession in later years.

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THIS IS quite apart from the raising of the dues to extend the *Bulletin* which has been made the major if not the only reason for the proposed change. We print in full the plea of the Publicity Committee and a letter from Secretary Milam intended as personal but which we have asked leave to print as representing the other side from that printed editorially in the last issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. The letters which we have received in support of our position are beyond the space which can fairly be given to the subject, but they indicate what has been for some time an undercurrent among members of the A.L.A., that the profession is being overorganized, with a growing number of committees, increasing size of Headquarters staff and consequently increased expenditure and to some extent diversion from the regular work of the profession of the able men and women who are called from library positions to the service of headquarters. Happily the A.L.A. has in Secretary Milam a most capable executive who can handle many issues simultaneously, but there is always danger lest team-work should get out of hand and also that Headquarters' opinion will shape the profession instead of being shaped by it. This is in some measure a part of that problem of bigness which presents itself in every relation within our big country, a problem more easily stated than solved. There is no profession which is more profusely organized through its chosen representatives than that which the A.L.A. represents, but the number of organizations and of meetings and of relations otherwise have become so large and have taken on so largely a social rather than a professional character, with so many speakers and papers from outside intended to attract to the meetings rather than to contribute to professional purposes, that trustees are disposed to criticize more and more the absence of the working staff at the meetings and their preoccupation with organization demands upon their time.

THE DENIAL that the enlargement of the *Bulletin* means a general publication in competition with unsubsidized library periodicals of many years' growth must be taken as sincere, but the indications are that once started on a career of development the result will be an inevitable ambition to make the official periodical more "interesting," with the resources of the A.L.A. behind it, than the unsubsidized enterprises. The *Bulletin* has already begun to publish material of professional rather than Association relations, as in Mr. Sherman's paper on "A Retirement System" in the April issue which THE LIBRARY JOURNAL had planned to publish. There has also been evident a tendency on the part of the Publicity Department not to obtain publicity through the existing library periodicals but to make the *Bulletin* newsy by keeping information for publication in the *Bulletin* rather than spreading it broadcast through offering channels. The Publicity Committee frankly states that it was not proposed to include advertising because this might interfere with the revenue of the A.L.A. *Booklist*, which itself solicits patronage in competition with private periodicals on the ground that it is official and has wider circulation. The temptation to solicit advertising would be difficult to resist later on when the cost of publication becomes evident, and it must be frankly confessed that in these days unsubsidized periodicals cannot be supported from subscriptions alone, but must depend upon advertising patronage which, in the case of the library profession, is of limited field and cannot be definitely increased as publications multiply.

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THE QUESTION of making the A. L. A. conference biennial instead of annual is also closely tied up with this question of bigness, of over-organization and of demands upon the time of library workers. An interesting review of the question, pro and contra, is presented on another page and may well have attention. One serious objection to annual conferences and elections is that as the precedent has grown of electing a new president each year the Association has been deprived of the value of continuity in its presumed executive, who can scarcely obtain a working knowledge of the Association's practical organization until the presidential term is at its close, when, in fact, he sings his swan song in the annual address.

Library Chat

THE STERLING BOOK TOWER AT YALE

Against the glowing sky it stands,
Not to Yale, alone, but all the world,
A priceless gift.
No treasure-house of baubles this,
Of bits of tinted stone and minted gold.
Within the singing, soaring tower,
Reaching from earth into the infinite blue,
Pulses the heart's blood of the race.
Drop by drop, word by word, step by step,
In joy, in agony, in fantasy, in drudgery,
Age-long, from Eocene to Paradise—
The quest!
The quest, the unassuaged urge
To know;
And knowing, tell; bequeathing to mankind
Its only treasure that breeds not greed
Nor war, nor lust and woe.

Be thou of the brotherhood
That needs must carry on the quest,
This treasure trove escheats to thee.
Take thou all, all still remains,
Unwasted, for the eager line
Still pressing on when thou hast passed.

And if perchance it be given thee
To add one page, thrice happy thou.
For by so much as thou, because thou must,
Pourest out thy heart and soul
Into the sea of immortal books,
The less thy debt to those who caught
Glimpses of the Light and gave them utterance
In the imperishable words
Here enshrined.

—ERNEST H. ROWE.

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THE YALE BOOK TOWER

Towers!
Towers of East and West!
Climax and crest
Of cathedral, temple, palace proud,
The urge of stone to the cloud,
And the skyey powers!
Towers that men have raised for ages past
In gleaming cities, and at last,
A tower that is not only a tower,
An aspiration, nor a high place, nor a power
To defend and over-awe (a little while,
And now time's mockery), but a massy pile
Of record, thought, the concentration
Of man's experience and creation,
The fruits of all his living and his dying,
In a vast pylon lying.
We gaze at it and feel
Its clay and steel
Are breathing with the living thoughts they hold,
Which still shall mould
The future, as the past. Then hail!
Thou mighty pile of books, thou glorious thrust
Of learning above moil and rage and dust,
Wisdom's uplifted finger, soul of Yale!

—L. STANLEY JAST.

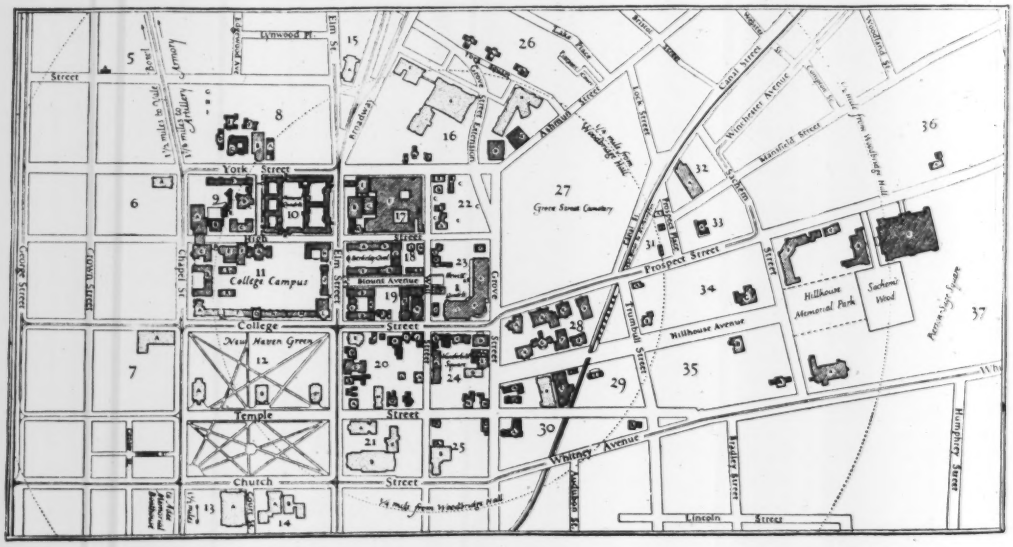
Map of Yale University

Key to Map

NUMERICALLY BY CITY BLOCKS

STARTING on the left-hand side, all city blocks containing buildings on this map are numbered. The buildings and gateways are lettered according to the key printed below. Names in italics indicate important public buildings and churches located near the University.

6. A *Calvary Baptist Church*
7. A *Hotel Taft*
8. A Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity
   B University Theatre
   C Wolf's Head Society
   D Beta Theta Pi Fraternity
   E Zeta Psi Fraternity
   F Psi Upsilon Fraternity
   G Alpha Sigma Phi Fraternity site
   H Chi Psi Fraternity site
   I Alpha Delta Phi Fraternity site
9. A Art Museum
   B Skull and Bones Society
   C Kent Hall
   D Sloane Lecture Hall
   E Weir Hall
   F York-Library Dormitory
10. — Memorial Quadrangle
   A Harkness Memorial Tower
   B Pierpont Gateway
   C Davenport Gateway
   D Mather Gateway
   E Wrexham Tower
   F Saltonstall Gateway
   G Berkeley Gateway
   H Memorial Gateway
11. A Charles W. Bingham Hall
   B Vanderbilt Hall
   C School of the Fine Arts
   D Whitman Gateway
   E Chittenden Library
   F Linsly Hall
   G Old Library
   H Wright Memorial Hall
   I Daniels Gateway
   J Durfee Hall
   K Miller Gateway
   L Battell Chapel
   M Farnam Hall
   N Lawrence Hall
   O Phelps Hall and Gateway
   P Welch Hall
   Q Cheney-Ives Gateway
   R Connecticut Hall
   S Edwin McClellan Hall
12. A *Trinity Church (Episcopal)*
   B *Center Church (Congregational)*
   C *United Church (Congregational)*
13. A *Post Office (City)*
14. A *City Hall*
   B *City Hall Annex*
15. A *Christ Church (Episcopal)*
16. A Mory's Association
   B Alpha Chi Rho Fraternity
   C University Club
   D University Heating and Power Plant
   E University Service Bureaus
   F *Boardman Trade School*
   G *New Haven High School*
   H *Commercial High School*
17. A "Y" Club (2d floor)
   B University Gymnasium
   C Carnegie Swimming Pool
   D Squash Courts
   E Bowling Alleys


York Street
College Campus
College Street
New Haven Green
Temple Street
Church Street
Elm Street
Chapel St
George Street
Grove Street
Prospect Street
Hillhouse Avenue
Sachem Wood
Hillhouse Memorial Park
Sterling Memorial Library
Lincoln Street
Humphrey Street
Trumbull Street
Grove Street Cemetery
Canal Street
Winchester Avenue
Whitney Avenue
Elm St
Lynwood Pl
Broadway
Temple Street
Orange Street
Howe Street
Lake Place
Lock Street
Fountain Street
Bradley Street
Audubon Street
Amistad Street
Mansfield Street
Wall Street
Blount Avenue
Edgehill Road
Sachem Street
Norton Street
Auerbach Square
Lake Whitney
Lake Saltonstall
Lake Wintergreen
Lake Dawson
Lake Place
Lake Street

F Sterling Library site
G Freshman Dormitory (241 Elm St.)

18. A White Hall
B Berkeley Hall
C Lampson Hall (containing Lampson Lyceum)
D Haughton Hall
E Fayerweather Hall (containing Yale Station)
F Round House (S.N.E. telephone)
G Gibbs Hall
H Offices and Freshman Dormitory (110 Wall St.)
I Offices, Department of English (121 Wall St.)

19. A Noah Porter Gateway
B Taylor Hall
C Marquand Chapel
D Edwards Hall
E Day Missions Library
F William L. Harkness Hall
G Sprague Memorial Hall
H Department of Personnel Study (116 College St.)
I Offices, The Freshman Year (114 College St.)
J Offices, Board of Admissions (112 College St.)

20. A Yale University Press
B Graduates Club
C Hendrie Hall
D Elihu Club
E *First Methodist Church*
F Department of University Health
G Bureau of Appointments
H Franklin Hall (Theta Xi Fraternity)
I Elizabethan Club
J York Hall (Chi Phi Fraternity)
K School of Law Dormitories (74-78 Wall St.)
L Corbey Court
M *United Church House*
N Faculty Club
O Freshman Dormitories (310-312, 320 Temple St.)

21. A *Public Library*
B *County Court House*
C *Center Church House*

22. A Hopkins Hall
B Freshman Dormitories (125, 137 Wall St., 333 York St.)
C School of Law site

23. A Woodbridge Hall
B Ledyard Flagstaff
C Freshman Dormitory (117 Wall St.)
D Highwall Annex
E The Highwall
F Book and Snake Society
G University Dining Halls
H Memorial Hall
I Woolsey Hall
J Scroll and Key Sociey
K Alumni War Memorial

24. A Vanderbilt-Scientific Hall I
B St. Anthony Hall (Delta Psi Fraternity)
C Vanderbilt-Scientific Hall II
D Byers Memorial Hall
E Scientific School Dormitories (148-152, 156 Grove St.)
F Offices, Faculty of Freshman Year (154 Grove St.)
G *New Haven Colony Historical Society*
H Scientific School Dormitories (352, 360 Temple St.)

25. A Freshman Dormitories (331 Temple St., 59 Wall St.)
B *Trinity Church Parish House*
C Scientific School Dormitory (361 Temple St.

26. A Graduate Women's Clubs (46 and 60 York Sq.)
B Graduate Men's Club (82 York Sq.)

27. — *Grove Street Cemetery*

28. A Sheffield Hall
B Winchester Hall
C North Sheffield Hall
D Sheffield Laboratory of Engineering Mechanics
E Leet Oliver Memorial Hall
F Dunham Laboratory of Electrical Engineering
G Laboratory of Applied Physiology
H Kirkland Hall

29. A The Cloister Club (Book and Snake)
B *St. Mary's Church (Roman Catholic)*

35. A *Nathan Hale Inn*
B President's House

New Haven Eating Places

IN ADDITION to the dining service offered by the University Dining Halls ("Commons") and the restaurants in the hotels, those attending the conference may find useful the following list of other recommended eating places:

*Barrett's Sandwich Shop...108 Elm Street
Childs' Restaurant.....46 Church Street
*The Church-Wall ... Church & Wall Streets
*The Faculty Club.....149 Elm Street
The Far East Restaurant..69 Church Street
Hof-Brau Haus.....39 Church Street
*House of Hasselbach....950 Chapel Street
*India Tea Room (in Dunchan Hotel) 1151 Chapel Street
*Longley's Restaurant.....1 Broadway
Murray's Restaurant.....52 Church Street
Old English Coffee House..58 Orange Street
*Pilgrim Tea Room.....86 Broadway
*Prattonia Coffee House....118 Howe Street
*Mrs. Root's Food Shop..189 Church Street
*Mrs Root's Food Shop..1086 Chapel Street
Shartenberg's Restaurant..384 State Street
Silverberg Kosher Restaurant 204 Crown Street
*State Restaurant.....1064 Chapel Street
The Tavern.....54 Church Street
Villa Colombo (Italian food a specialty) 666 Orange Street
*Waffle Kitchen.....24 High Street
*Waldorf Restaurant....1074 Chapel Street
Waldorf Restaurant.....92 Church Street
*Whitlock's .....15 Broadway
Wilcox's Restaurant 560 Beach St., West Haven
*Y.W.C.A.....42 Howe Street

*Located within four blocks of the Sterling Memorial Library.

Following the Post-Conference Trail

Hartford Public Library, Hartford, Conn.

LIBRARIAN: Truman R. Temple. This library is a shrine, especially for the older members of the profession who remember Miss Hewins and her work. As an example of economical administration the group of its small branches are worthy of attention. They bring more than ninety per cent of the City's population within a half mile of library service. The Mark Twain Branch, located in the old Mark Twain home which recently has been restored, uses three of the rooms—the drawing room, the dining room, and the library.

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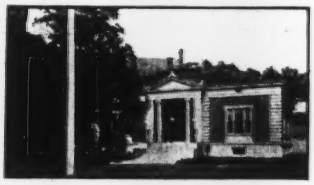
Springfield Library Assn., Springfield, Mass.

LIBRARIAN: Hiller C. Wellman. Library built in 1912. Edward L. Tilton, Architect. Comprises 400,000 volumes and circulates 1,900,000 volumes. Has also Art, Natural History, and Historical museums, and, under construction, a Gallery for paintings. Land, library, branches, museum buildings, and collections all private gifts. Library maintained by City, museums by endowment.

Chicopee Public Library, Chicopee, Mass.



LIBRARIAN: Anne A. Smith. This library is known through the *Survey* as having the largest proportionate circulation for smallest staff and appropriation in the United States. In 1846 the Young Men's Club had a few "selected" volumes which were given in 1853 to form a free Town Library. In 1913 the new building was presented. In 1930 the circulation was 244,519. The library consists of four branches and supplies five school systems. There is a book and periodical collection of 80,000 and 22,000 picture loan collection.

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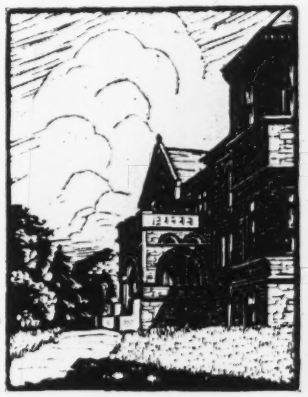
Mt. Holyoke College Library, So. Hadley, Mass.

LIBRARIAN: Bertha B. Blakely. Williston Memorial Library was built in 1905 of Longmeadow sandstone, Tudor Gothic, hall 148 feet by 44 feet, and three wings, reading room with open timbered roof, smaller rooms below and a four-tier stack in the central wing; 115,000 volumes and 307 seats; department libraries of sciences and art in other buildings. George F. Newton, Architect. Plans made for a large extension.

Forbes Library, Northampton, Mass.



LIBRARIAN: Joseph L. Harrison. Opened in 1894 as established under the will of Judge Charles Edward Forbes. The building, with a capacity of 450,000 volumes, is of granite, semi-romanesque, and picturesquely set in four acres of land. The library numbers 215,000 volumes, 160,000 pictures and 15,000 pieces of sheet music. Its local collection includes books, manuscripts, pictures, prints and many rare Coolidge items. The Children's Department has 100 foreign dolls, a tableaux case for their display, and a puppet theatre.

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Smith College Library, Northampton, Mass.

LIBRARIAN: Mary Dunham. Built in 1909. Is H-shaped with six tiers of stacks in the waist, shelving 150,000 volumes, two large reading rooms, eight departmental reading rooms and seminars, and the first "Browsing Room." Seats provided for 550 readers. There are twelve departmental libraries on the campus.

Jones Public Library, Amherst, Mass.

LIBRARIAN: Charles R. Green. Amherst the Village among the Trees, and the birthplace of Emily Dickinson and Helen Hunt Jackson. The Library is the gift of the late Samuel Minot Jones (who left $60,000 for a free public library), and approximates in style of architecture and interior equipment the ideal book home for all the people of the community. During the year 1930, 67,512 books and periodicals were charged out for home use from the adult department, 24,115 from the children's department, and 11,984 from the North Amherst Branch. The total, 103,611, is an increase of nearly four per cent over that of 1929.

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Amherst College Library, Amherst, Mass.

LIBRARIAN: Robert S. Fletcher. Converse Memorial Library was opened in 1917 and contains twelve department rooms and the Clyde Fitch room, a replica of the dramatist's library in his New York home. The collection comprises about 170,000 volumes, and 750 periodicals are subscribed to. It is strongest in Classics, English, Economics, and History. McKim, Mead and White, Architects.

Greenfield Public Library, Greenfield, Mass.

LIBRARIAN: May Ashley. Established in 1880 and until 1908 occupied rooms in the Town Hall. In January 1909 was moved to the remodeled Leavitt House which was designed by Asher Benjamin and built in 1797. The enlarged east wing for the children's room was opened in 1929. During 1930 the Library has experienced a moderate growth, with a yearly total of 115,139 books and with a total gain over 1929 of 2,791.

Silsby Public Library, Charlestown, N. H.

LIBRARIAN: Anna L. Webber. Built in 1895 from funds left by Mr. Isaac Lilsby because the people of the Town had been so kind to him when he came here as a young man. The Town is more interesting than the Library, as it was Post No. 4, one of the earliest New Hampshire settlements and figured largely in the French and Indian Wars.

Rockingham Public Library, Bellows Falls, Vt.

LIBRARIAN: Ira M. Young. This Library has recently added a stack room and a Children's Room to the original building. Pleasant Open Shelf Room offers browsing opportunity and a beautiful view down the Connecticut River may be had from the Reading Room.

Mark Skinner Library, Manchester, Vt.

LIBRARIAN: Anna B. Buck. A beautiful yellow brick building situated in the triangle of two roads in the center of the village. Its reading room, with homelike furnishings and generous number of magazines and newspapers, is most attractive to all lovers of reading and study. The stack room with a comfortable window seat looks out on a beautiful view of Dorset Mountain, makes a most inviting place to browse among a collection of about 35,000 books.

Lenox Library, Lenox, Mass.

LIBRARIAN: Edith O. Fitch. Built in 1815-1816. The County Court House of Berkshire until 1868, when Pittsfield became the Shire Town. In 1873 presented by F. Augustus Schermerhorn, Esq., to Trustees "as a permanent place for a Library and Reading Rooms for the benefit of the citizens of and visitors to the Town of Lenox." Noted for its homelike atmosphere and its attractive collection of books.

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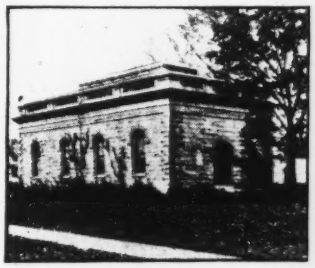
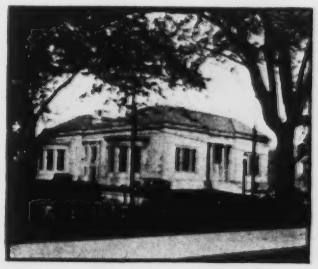
Stockbridge Library Assn., Stockbridge, Mass.



LIBRARIAN: Olga M. Wilcox. Opened in 1864. Has about 12,000 volumes and a case containing a collection of books and periodicals known as The Stockbridge Collection, all of which are by Stockbridge authors or pertaining to Stockbridge, collected and arranged through the interest of Mr. R. R. Bowker, who was for twenty-four years President of the Library Association. This photograph was taken before many changes and improvements were made.

Torrington Library, Torrington, Conn.



LIBRARIAN: Katherine W. Sanford. Founded in 1865. The present building was the gift of Mr. Elisha Turner and was opened in 1901. The addition, including a Children's Room, was opened in October 1927 and was the gift of Miss Ella S. Coe and her sister, Miss Adelaide Godfrey. Number of books, 21,661. Circulation in 1929-1930 was 117,836.

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Silas Bronson Library, Waterbury, Conn.

LIBRARIAN: Emelyn M. Barrett. Founded in 1869 and is listed among those libraries in smaller cities organized by Dr. W. F. Poole. Had for its first Librarian, W. L. Fletcher, later Librarian of the Amherst College Library. This is a heritage that any library might be proud of and was a noteworthy beginning in a City whose population at that time numbered 13,000. The population of Waterbury today is approximately 100,000. The present building was completed in 1894.

We regret that four libraries from the cities to be visited on the Post-Conference trip either did not reply to our request for picture and description of their libraries or did not have a photograph. The four libraries omitted are Williamstown Public Library, Williamstown, Massachusetts; Arms Library, Shelburne Falls, Massachusetts; Berkshire Athenaeum, Pittsfield, Massachusetts; and Douglas Public Library, Canaan, Connecticut.

Open Round Table

Plea For Bulletin Improvement

MEMBERS of the A.L.A. will have an opportunity at the second general session of the New Haven conference, Tuesday, June 23, to vote on a proposal to increase dues which will make possible, among other things, the improvement of the A.L.A. *Bulletin* and Proceedings.

The *Bulletin* has been criticized as being unattractive, too condensed, too much given over to announcements of programs and documentary reports, and on the whole uninteresting. The Committee on A.L.A. Activities said that the *Bulletin* "has been improved somewhat in make-up, but it is not attractive yet." It specifically recommended that the *Bulletin* include more detail concerning the work of the A.L.A. It also recommended that the Proceedings be printed in fuller form.

It can be seen that more space is the first essential. Members of the A.L.A. are entitled to know what is done, who authorized it, why they thought it worth while, and what steps are being taken. At present such information can be given only in the briefest possible form. More space in the *Bulletin* would enable committees, sections, general officers and the headquarters staff to communicate more extensively and more satisfactorily with the 13,000 members of the Association. Many of them can now be heard from only once a year when they present their annual report.

The Publicity Committee with members of the headquarters staff has considered ways and means of providing the space required. The idea of advertising was raised, but abandoned because it might interfere with *Booklist* advertising. Money from endowment and publishing cannot legitimately be used to finance a service which should be financed from membership funds.

After considering many aspects of the situation, the Committee considers raising the $2.00 dues to $3.00 and the $4.00 dues to $5.00 the most logical means of carrying out the expressed wishes of A.L.A. members for adequate official publications.

According to recommendations, the *Bulletin* would not be transformed into a general library periodical, but would be a more adequate medium for news of A.L.A. activities. Except in the Trustees Section the *Bulletin* has been, and would continue to be, devoted to news of section, committee and staff activities and other association interests, not to general library news or articles.

RALPH A. ULVELING,
Chairman, A.L.A. Publicity Committee.

A Constructive Suggestion

I AM INTERESTED in your editorial of June 1 upon the effect that the proposed changes on the *A.L.A. Bulletin* might have on THE LIBRARY JOURNAL.

In this connection you in turn may be interested in a letter that I wrote on April 27 to the editor of the *A.L.A. Bulletin* on this very subject. As I pointed out to her, this letter embodies simply my own personal observation and is not in any sense an official utterance of the Boston Public Library or of the Massachusetts Library Club, of whose *Bulletin* I am editor. I simply took advantage of the A.L.A. *Bulletin's* invitation to members of the Association to express an opinion on the proposed change.

The letter read in part as follows: "An increase in the cost of membership would affect the total of membership very adversely. Is it not too bad to issue a professional magazine that will compete seriously with THE LIBRARY JOURNAL and with *Libraries?* Could not some arrangement be made with these two professional magazines whereby they should be supplied by subscription to all members of the American Library Association (each one to select the magazine that he wants) at a price corresponding to the proposed increase in the membership charge? By this plan no one who did not want to subscribe to a magazine would be obligated to do so, and all who did want to would be able to get a magazine at a minimum cost.

"If this plan should be adopted the *Bulletin* might be made smaller rather than larger, and the money thus saved used in other projects of the Association."

LOUIS FELIX RANLETT,
Chief, Order Dept., Boston Public Library.

Uneasy About Bureaucratic Tendencies

TO A VETERAN who has been familiar with both the A.L.A. and THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for thirty years, your reflections in the issue

of June 1 upon the effect of turning the A.L.A. *Bulletin* into a general library periodical seem both judicious and well timed.

Some of us plain people are a little uneasy about bureaucratic tendencies in our big subsidized A.L.A.; about its occasional expensive pursuit of what appear to us as rather unsubstantial moonbeams; and about its growing preoccupation with "doing *Big* things in a *Big* way." It seems sometimes as though the time honored motto on the Association's escutcheon should now be changed to "Busy Being Bigger," and that our too imaginative leaders neglect opportunities for humdrum and obvious service on the old home farm, in their romantic quest for the pot of gold and glory at the rainbow's foot.

Why should we not have an official periodical of a frankly workaday character—for announcements and statistics? Must we be guided ever by pleas for popularzation from the light-minded? If the *Bulletin* is brief, businesslike and unpretentious, so much the better. It could then include and widely disseminate the useful material now isolated in the *Subscription Books Bulletin*, which many of the small libraries, that need its guidance most, cannot or will not buy separately.

We yearn for the good opinion of our brethren of the learned professions. Will they think more highly of us if we jazz up our official announcements with bright colors and pictures and jocund quips? Are we children to demand a sprinkling of sugar with every slice of bread and butter? Let the *Bulletin* remain a bulletin, say I.

If the A.L.A. publishes a general library periodical it will be an unwarrantable and discouraging intrusion upon the field of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, wherein you have given us faithful, intelligent and ill-remunerated service for more than half a century. I for one do not want to see you crowded out. We need your good-humored but sane, vigorous and independent comment on library affairs. Perhaps we have never needed it so much as we do today. I hope and believe there are many who think as I do about these matters. But will they take the trouble to vote accordingly? We shall soon know.

ASA DON DICKINSON.
Librarian, University of Pennsylvania.

Bulletin Not General Periodical

YOUR EDITORIAL comment on the proposed improvement of the A.L.A. *Bulletin* should and I hope will receive thoughtful consideration.

If it is apparent that such improvements and extension as are proposed will put the independent library periodicals out of business or seriously weaken them, my vote as a member of the A.L.A. can be counted against the proposal. The danger of bureaucracy always exists and the independent, unsubsidized press is perhaps the most important defense against it.

It is extremely unfortunate, however, that you based your editorial on a misapprehension of fact. The proposals for improvement do not call for the transformation of the *Bulletin* into a general library periodical. They provide merely for a better house organ of the A.L.A. The members of the Association are entitled to know in detail what is going on, who authorized it, what are the reasons for it, how the work is being done, et cetera. Under present circumstances the *Bulletin* is forced in most cases to include only the briefest sort of statement of what has actually been done. There is no space in which to present the reasons for and against it and all the rest.

We have had many criticisms of the A.L.A. *Bulletin* and many suggestions for its improvement. These were submitted to the Publicity Committee, which serves in an advisory capacity to the Editor of the *Bulletin*, and to the Membership Committee, which attempts to represent the interests of the members in a very special way. The proposals for change are coming from these two committees. They have reached the conclusion that the changes and improvements which the members want cannot be made without increasing the dues.

Bulky as the Proceedings are they are still not large enough to satisfy the wishes of the members of the A.L.A. Scores of people spend a great deal of time every year preparing papers for section meetings and round table groups and their papers are reduced to a paragraph in order that they may be printed within the limits of the space available.

The question as to whether dues should be increased is a debatable issue. But the question which is to be voted upon is not whether the A.L.A. *Bulletin* can serve the profession better than THE LIBRARY JOURNAL. It is simply a question of whether the A.L.A. *Bulletin* should be improved as a means of communication between the hundreds of officers of the A.L.A. and its component parts, members of committees, employees and other active workers, and the membership at large.

CARL H. MILAM.

Individuals Lost In A.L.A. Mass

THE SECRETARY of the A.L.A. has asked for an informal vote on the question of a change from annual to biennial meetings. In THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for May 15 there is an article by an unknown correspondent signing himself Luke Forward. Both are interesting in reflecting the necessity of a change in current conditions. An attendance at the Washington and Los Angeles meetings of the A.L.A. after a non-attendance of seven years brought this very definitely to my mind. It is so obvious as to be trite that the A.L.A. has grown so large as to be entirely unwieldy; that the benefits of stimulating discussion at meetings are lost through set programs and crowded attendance; that the individual is lost in the mass.

Running comments on the reasons for and against this change are difficult to restrain. To take the "against" column:—

"Rapid changes in library work require frequent conferences." If any intelligent action results from the bored crowds at the average general session or meeting, it has yet to be made public.

"Less frequent opportunities to reach all parts of the country." And what difference does that make?

"Conference would probably be even larger and busier if held only every two years!" Possibly the convention would not be as large and busy if held every two years, since a number of people might give up regular attendance — a consummation devoutly to be wished.

"If Officers and Committees were appointed for two-year terms, they might take two years to do what they now do in one." If Officers and Committees had two years in which to work, some work might be done that was worthy of consideration.

"Might increase cost of A.L.A. Committee meetings or retard Committee activities." Does this seem possible?

"Desire for annual meetings shown by constantly increasing attendance at annual conferences, etc." Does the increase in the attendance at meetings show so much a desire for the annual meeting as an increase in the number of librarians? Year after year they go hopefully expecting some stimulating contacts and year after year they leave disappointed in their expectations.

"Might greatly increase difficulties of securing united action." We all follow like lambs to the slaughter now. Perhaps a little initiative might develop in the two years' interim that would lead to intelligent discussion and consideration of the "action."

"Would probably change the character of the midwinter meeting to that approaching annual conference." To change the character of the midwinter meeting to that approaching the annual conference would seem a benefit. Library boards will probably never form a regular habit of sending librarians and assistants twice a year to meetings, but a rather wider geographic distribution of attendance at the midwinter meeting would undoubtedly benefit the association.

"Less frequent opportunity for personal contacts with leaders of the profession from all parts of the United States." Any consideration of the possibility of contact with leaders of the profession to be had through attendance at A.L.A. conferences shows that is entirely a thing of the past.

"Less opportunity for honor and responsibility of election to A.L.A. officers." Would this be such a penalty?

"Less frequent changes in Committees." As the personnel does not show great change from year to year, a two-year term instead of one, would be without serious handicap.

"Less frequent meetings might result in loss of continuity of interest and consequent decrease in number of A.L.A. members." Again, if there is any continuity of interest in the A.L.A., it is yet to be made conspicuous. A decrease in the number of A.L.A. members might prove very beneficial. It is hardly likely to occur, since, after all, no matter how deficient we find the A.L.A., most of us feel a desire to be allied with our main professional organizations.

As for the reasons "for" the biennial conferences, the building-up of strong regional meetings at which new members could make desirable contacts and themselves participate in discussion would be a distinct advance. The saving of money to the association would undoubtedly benefit it and giving the headquarters staff more time for other work might not only mean that more work would be accomplished by the headquarters staff, but that a less extensive staff might be feasible.

There is much to be said for Luke's dissatisfaction. He finds "the new era of professional librarianship is just dawning on the horizon." This started dawning in 1867 and will continue to be an annual practice. There is something to be said for bringing a little of the younger blood into the officials—in particular, to the council. But one can hardly consider the age of forty years as being the outside limit for candidates for office. As he

later says, "who can set up a calendar as a measure of one's ability?" What we wish is the combination of the young in spirit and ardor with the seasoning of experience, education and breadth of development, and with all due respect to Luke and the gentlemen he favors so ardently, there is no excess of this to be found in those under forty.

A BRANCH LIBRARIAN.

Library Colony At Lake Placid

OVERLOOKING yur editorial of Nov 1 paje 370 til today, I hasten to gard agenst wrong impresions sum may get. Most librarians ot not to cum to the propozd librari vacation coloni. Sum ministers get the best results from a vacation wher they don't see a minister or church & go absolutli into a diferent atmosfere. Sum librarians myt rest most if they didn't see a book or another librarian. Each must desyd from experience what benefits him most.

Yu wyzli say that the Placid coloni wd naturali be for thoz living reasonabli near so that transportation wdn't be serius tho sum of our peopl now motor from coast to coast & enjoy the long trek. This is a vast cuntri & ther ar 100s of places having meni merits for a vacation home. LP Club was never pland for a hospital or sanitarium or a home for permanent invalids. Our thot was profilactic, to cure in advance the thretend exhaustion. That yu say wd be a great boom. For 37 years we hav refused to admit thoz aflikted with tuberculosis or other diseases that myt be transmitted or that wd anoy felo members. But we aim speciali to create an ideal place for the overtyrd wher they cd best be restored to working efisiensi. Yu speak of the Club as not being inexpensiv. Our certifyd reports for last year sho total receits of $3,656,866 & total expenses of $38,447 mor than this. It is imensli expensiv to maintain what we ar now reputed to be, the best cooperativ famili club & ofering mor atraktions & fasilities than eni other in the world. Veri fu librarians hav incum enuf to pay their pro rata share of thez imense aktual costs.

Yet the 1st objekt of the Club in 1895 was to restore to working efisiensi thoz who wer showing the results of too long or too hard work.

We nu 37 years ago that most librarians wer limited in resources. Our pryses the 1st year wer less than ¼ what they ar today & no one has ever had eni profit from them. But peopl of means wer atrakted by our standards, "everithing for safeti, helth, comfort & convenience but absolutli nothing for mere fashion or display." Our chief slogan was "simplisiti." Peopl of ampl means wer atrakted by Club standards & askt to cum in. They began to ask for meni dezyrabl things that cost muni which they wer qyt wiling to pay & soon most peopl forgot the real purpose of the Club & thot of it onli as a famus resort of the wel-to-do & with unusual standards.

We hav all thez years been of great servis to meni entytld to the help of our Restoration dpt which has been giving 20 to $30,000 a year to making posibl vacations otherwyz out of reach of sum of our most efsient librarians & others doing the world's best work, usuali for les than ½ the salaries paid for equal abiliti in biznes. Our trustees never receiv eni salari. Forst to meet expenses from receits they wer unabl to turn away members who paid regular pryses to make room for our propozd coloni. Most of this vacation help has therfor of necesiti been unavailabl in the crowded weeks of midsummer & the special winter periods wher even regular members paid ½ prys extra for rooms.

Approacht with this librari coloni idea our trustees felt ful simpathi & promptli ofered to giv free land & varius Club fasilities provyded it did not increas the living costs of members who wer paying the imense overhed, e g, a concert costing $500 wdn't cost our members a $ mor if atended by skors of librarians who wd at no cost whatever hyli apreciate the privilej.

Most librarians for sum reason or other ot not to consider cuming to such a coloni. But of 13,000 ALA members doutles 100 wd fynd Club fasilities & atraktions a veri great atraktion & advantaj if at a cost no greater than a boarding hous or cheap resort. No one has visiond eni larj numbers for such an experiment. But for the limited "teacher" clas' to whom it is speciali adapted Club trustees gladli giv these benefits without charj if the coloni pays onli enuf to prevent its being a direkt extra burden to regular members.

MELVIL DEWEY.

Civil Service Relations

AS CHAIRMAN of the Committee on Civil Service Relations, the undersigned will appreciate it if libraries operating under either municipal or state civil service legislation will send their current reports to him and a copy of any special report that has been made on the subject of civil service relations. Please mark the report personal.

JOHN B. KAISER, *Chairman.*

Librarian Authors

MRS. JESSIE CROFT ELLIS was born in Kentucky. Before she became a librarian she was head of the History Department of Alma High School, Alma, Michigan. Her first practical library training was under Miss Ward of Alma College Library; she received her degrees of A.B., A.B. in Library Science, and M.A. from the University of Michigan. At the time her *Nature Index* was compiled she was assistant librarian in the Architectural Library, but at present is senior assistant in the Business Administration Library at the University of Michigan. She states that her *Nature Index,* published by F. W. Faxon in 1930, was compiled because of the great demand for such material in the Architectural Library. She says, "I might say that it grew out of the problems assigned in the Art and Decorative Design Department of the Architectural College. After the teachers made the assignment the students all came to the library for nature designs for their problems. I am sure any reference librarian will appreciate what it means to have an entire class of students descend upon one at the same time, each wanting immediately a different flower, animal, tree, etc., that will exactly illustrate a particular problem in design. At the end of each afternoon that these classes met, I made a list in a loose leaf notebook of all the nature objects I had found and where I had found them. Of course, this list grew rapidly and it was necessary to retype it quite often in order to keep it in alphabetical arrangement. Many students from other departments of the University and people outside the University wanting material for decorative design work also used my list of nature objects. Every day many questions were answered from it and everyone who saw it was interested in it. After two years of constant use, I decided to publish it in order that other librarians, art schools, and individuals interested in art and decorative design work might benefit from its use."

Miss Ellis tells us little about herself but says: "My youth was like that of all other healthy, normal girls, a care-free happy time spent in school work, art, music, and just 'having a good time.' Our summers were spent at some cool place, chiefly along the shore of Lake Michigan, and then back to Kentucky for school in the fall. Most of my high school work was done in a private girls' boarding school in Lexington, Kentucky. I was always collecting clippings and other

Mrs. Jessie Croft Ellis

printed material that I thought would be of future use (sometimes it was, but more often not), and making lists and bibliographies on all sorts of topics where I could not obtain the articles themselves.

"My second index has just been completed and will be published this summer as a companion volume to my *Nature Index.* It will have over 21,000 references. The two together will cover a broad field in picture material and will be a very useful set of reference books for most libraries."

George Washington Papers, Pamphlets

THE GEORGE WASHINGTON Bicentennial Commission for patriotic societies, clubs, and all organizations, at Washington, D. C., has issued a series of sixteen George Washington pamphlets prepared under the direction of Dr. Albert Bushnell Hart, each of which presents some aspects of Washington's life, environment, or activities. These pamphlets are available on request without charge.

School Library News

Lost Books In School Libraries

THE FOLLOWING suggestions of methods for cooperation between the school and Junior and Senior High School Libraries in the matter of missing and mutilated books is from Cleveland, Ohio:

1. PRINCIPAL AND SCHOOL OFFICE:
   a. Librarian should confer with the principal to be sure that there is a clear understanding of the problem.
   b. Clearing library records of fines, overdues and lost books to be included in routine for O. K. of withdrawals, graduates, and transfers through the school office.
   c. Visits for delinquency to include search for library books.
2. TEACHERS:
   General discussion of the problem to be held early in the school year at an open meeting, led by principal. Opportunity to be given for presentation of the problem from the library point of view, and opportunity given the teachers for suggestions of constructive methods.
   a. Problem of mutilation of books for note book material: tracings, pictures, poems and sections of books removed.
      1. Mimeographed or photostat copies of pictures and poems have been used to meet this need.
      2. Providing other source of supply.
      3. Making note books in supervised periods.
3. PUPILS:
   A. *Aim:* To emphasize good citizenship by creating a right attitude toward the school and the library by arousing sense of responsibility for public property and by fostering a spirit of fair play.

These to be worked out through school organizations,—as student council, service clubs, or booster committee.

Permanent library committee to be chosen from above organizations.

To put case before student body, the matter should be discussed in organization meetings, then taken to home rooms by representatives, and discussed there. Representatives should bring back to council, any suggestions made in home rooms. Using best of these suggestions, committee to work out details.

B. *Suggestions for methods:*

Presentation of problem by librarian to student organizations.

Discussion (to include number and value of missing books).

Talks in home rooms.

Drive or contest (for code, set of rules, design for book-mark, play, etc.)

Student help (schedule for library and responsible to library committee or student council).

Duties: deliver overdue notices
paste
stamp
clear tables and straighten furniture
run errands
assist in recovering overdue books
search lockers, etc.

Possible Devices for controlling the loss of library books in Senior and Junior High Schools:

Cooperation with the Student Council

Put case before council either by:
1. Letter explaining situation
2. By personal interview with Executive Committee
3. By talks to council as a whole

Methods of handling
1. Through a temporary or permanent committee of council (Temporary Committee might be Booster Committee)
2. Permanent Committee
   Library Committee organized to emphasize expression of good citizenship through:
   a. Prompt return of books
   b. Return of books in good condition
   c. Reporting mutilation of books
   d. Prompt return of books found
   e. Using care in having books charged before taking.
3. Propaganda in school paper.

Montclair School Forbids Notebooks

A RULE has been issued by the Board of Education in Montclair, N. J., to the effect that:

"No notebooks with book and magazine illustrations and clippings will be accepted by teachers beginning next September."

This rule grows out of the fact that so much damage has been done to books and magazines of the Public Library.

In The Library World

Toronto Method of Book Storage

I WAS DESIGNING a new building for our Central Circulating work. The general plan for book storage was that there would be a large open shelf room with books on the walls only for the books in great demand, an Open Shelf Stack Room for books in less demand, and the regular steel stack room for those who have deserved immortality and seem about to achieve it by not being asked for except by the discriminating, the curious or the scholar.

The size of the Stack Room was conditioned by the space available in the plan, and I saw that if I was to carry out my plan of a central deposit to be used by my Branches I must in some way get more accommodation. Visions of the storage system of the Bodleian, the British Museum, and the Mitchell Library at Glasgow floated through my mind, and with the help of a versatile engineer of one of the companies which are interested in stack construction (name furnished on request) we made experiments which resulted in simplification after simplification, until a working model was devised which seemed to be satisfactory. On this basis we set aside the top floor of our Stack Room (the ordinary construction ceasing at that floor), and on it we placed the stacks as seen in the illustration. They are "rolling" stacks on heavy rubber composition wheels ridiculously easy to move, and so far we have not been able to find any defect in their operation.

As to their efficiency in providing accommodation for books the best test is the number of books which we can place on the shelves of the ordinary stack—say the one immediately below that on which we have these rolling stacks. On that floor we can place 31,416 books, on the floor of the rolling stacks 44,590.

GEORGE H. LOCKE.

Left: *Snead Rolling Cases as Used in the Toronto Central Circulation Library*

Louisiana Library Demonstration Report

THE DRAMATIC STORY of a five-year experiment in free book service to the people of Louisiana is told in the report of the Louisiana Library Demonstration, recently issued by the State Library Commission of which J. O. Modisette is chairman. In 1925 Louisiana had no state Library extension agency and but five free public libraries. Now an active library commission with state appropriation is directing progress and several entire parishes have book service while many others are interested in the county library plan. This program was carried through in spite of the flood which occurred when the demonstration had reached the half-way mark. The Demonstration was financed by the Carnegie Corporation of New York on the recommendation of A.L.A. officers and sponsored by the League of Library Commissioners. Milton J. Ferguson was president of the League when the project was undertaken and made the preliminary survey.

Library Observes Twentieth Anniversary

THE TWENTIETH anniversary of the opening of the Central Building of the New York Public Library was celebrated by the Staff Association on May 22. To illustrate the history of the library a large exhibition of photographs had been arranged in the main exhibition room. There were photographs of the various stages of the construction of the library, an old print of the reservoir which formerly occupied the site of the library, photographs of former trustees, officials and members of the library staff, and pictures telling the work of the library during the World War. The photograph collection illustrating the library's history will remain on exhibition for some time.

Thief Visits County Library

WE HAVE HAD the bad luck of being visited by a book thief, who must consider himself well paid for his trouble. As he may visit other country libraries as well supplied with the early Americana he wants as we are, could you print a warning in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL that will put librarians on their guard?

I am so anxious that he shall pay us another visit, that I do not wish to warn him off, by a notice in the JOURNAL bearing our name. Such an expert must watch the L. J. carefully, for such notices. If you think a general warning would do, I should prefer it, but I am willing to have you use the Library's name, if you think it would be better. My anxiety to have him come back and try again, may be judged by what he took: *Moby Dick*, 1851, Holmes' *Poems*, 1836, Lowell's *Poems*, 1844, *Lady or the Tiger*, 1884, two first editions of Thoreau, Carver's *Travels*, 1794, Ogden's *Letters from the West*, 1823, Peck's *Guide for Emigrants*, 1836, Huske's *Present State*, 1755, all first editions, and many more. I should be sorry to have this happen to some one else for lack of warning, but I should like to have him caught.

VIRGINIA M. KEYES, *Librarian, Lancaster Town Library, Mass.*

New Buildings Opened

THE FORMAL opening of the National Library of Peiping, China, was held on Thursday, June 25, 1931.

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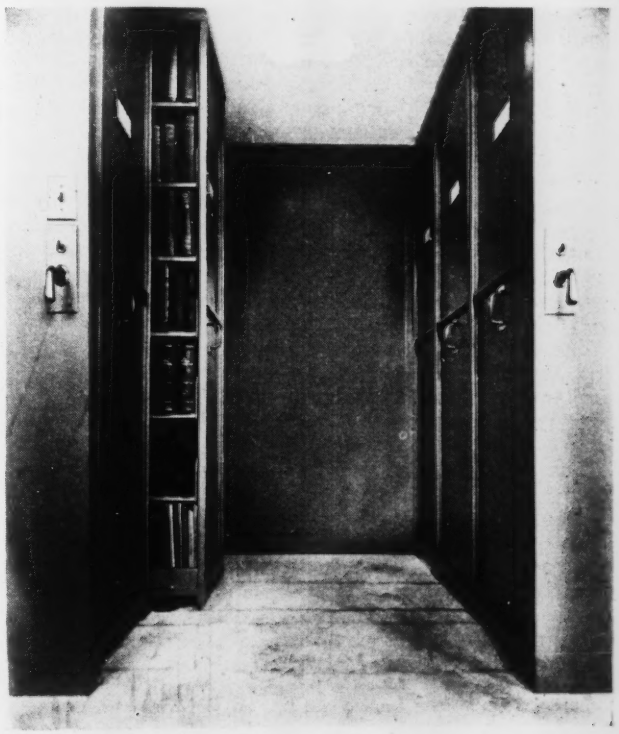
THE HEBREW Union College Library at Cincinnati, Ohio, was dedicated May 31, 1931. The building cost $250,000 and will house contents worth $5,000,000.

Bill To Abolish Commission Postponed

MISS NELLIE WILLIAMS, secretary of the Nebraska Public Library Commission, states that the bill introduced into the Legislature of Nebraska on February 3, 1931, to abolish the Nebraska Public Library Commission has been indefinitely postponed by the Education Committee. However no provision has as yet been made, for the State Government Legislature adjourned without passing any appropriation bill, and a special sessions will be necessary.



Right: *Snead Rolling Cases Fitting Tightly Against Each Other and Ceiling so as to Make a Dust and Fire-Safe Installation*

Special Library News Notes

Union Lists: East and West

SINCE THE special library is confined to material bearing directly on its own field yet is often called upon for material in other fields, it is especially desirable that librarians of such collections should know the resources of nearby collections. This is best accomplished by the use of union lists, as the editor of the new union list of periodicals in special libraries of New York City points out in her preface. (Savord, Ruth, and Keefer, Pearl M., *eds. Union List of Periodicals in Special Libraries of the New York Metropolitan District.* Published for the New York Special Libraries Association by the H. W. Wilson Co., 1931. cl. 238p. $4). While special librarians in the East have this useful tool complete and ready to use, the Special Libraries Association of San Francisco is putting machinery in motion to create a similar list (*Preliminary Union List of Periodicals in the Libraries of the San Francisco Bay Region.* Special Libraries Association of San Francisco, February, 1931. 103 mim. p.). The San Francisco list will take in periodicals not already tabulated in the Wilson *Union List of Serials.* The New York list has included, by permission, all entries for special collections already to be found in the *Union List.*

The New York list was financed by the Carnegie Corporation, which stipulated that the work of compilation should be done under the supervision of Harry M. Lydenberg of the New York Public Library, chairman of the committee which produced the national list. Mr. Lydenberg in his preliminary Word of Greeting expresses the hope that "this worthy example may be followed by similar lists for many other centres." The San Francisco list seems to be leading the way.

The scope of the two lists differs somewhat. The New York list includes proceedings and transactions of societies besides periodicals, but excludes annuals, monographs, almanacs, giftbooks, house organs, services, municipal and state publications and, with a few exceptions, government periodicals. The San Francisco list admits yearbooks, besides proceedings and transactions, and adds a list of the newspaper files of the contributing libraries. The cards from which the list was compiled are filed in the Library of the State Chamber of Commerce, Ferry Building, San Francisco. It is the plan of the Committee to bring these cards up to date at frequent intervals preparatory to issuing the more complete union list.

A valuable union list of primary sources in libraries near the California region is the union list of manuscripts recently compiled by Charles W. Smith, librarian of the University of Washington Library. (*A Union List of Manuscripts in Libraries of the Pacific Northwest.* Seattle: University of Washington Press, 1931. pap. 57p. $1.)

Copies may be obtained from Miss Ora L. Maxwell, treasurer of the Pacific Northwest Library Association, Spokane, Wash. The list includes manuscripts proper, photostats of unprinted manuscripts, and transcripts of manuscripts, in either typewritten or handwritten form. Items of some size or importance only have been included, such as logbooks, diaries, journals and the like. Official archives and material of the type to be expected in state or provincial libraries have been excluded.

A Humanized Public Library

THE APRIL number of *House Beautiful* contains an interesting and fully illustrated article on the Jones Library at Amherst, Mass., under the title, "A Humanized Public Library," by Walter E. Dyer. The article comprises a brief sketch of the life and career of Samuel Minot Jones, the founder, a description of the building and its equipment, together with an account of the activities carried on in it. It will be recalled that in its general layout and appearance the building is more like a fine home and clubhouse than like a public library.

Free Repairing Course Offered

THE FOLLOWING invitation is extended to the readers of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL:

> The Wm. H. Rademaekers and Son Company, Library Bookbinders of Newark, N. J. offer to all librarians, assistant librarians, supervisors of binding and other employees of libraries, a two day free course in repairing and mending of books in their Bindery. Write for appointment.

It is appropriate at this time because many returning from the A.L.A. Conference may take advantage of it.

WM. H. RADEMAEKERS, Sr.

Buying Power Of Public Libraries

AN EXCELLENT article, entitled "The Buying Power of Libraries," written by Karl Brown of the New York Public Library will be included in the *Publishers' Weekly* for June 22, 1931. This article will be of exceptional interest to librarians for much of it is based on letters sent to leading libraries in the United States. Out of seventy-three libraries replying to the question of whether cuts had been received in budgets for the year twenty-six stated that they have, and rather drastic ones at that. Mr. Brown estimates the library book expenditures in 1930 as about $19,000,000 (calculated from the 1930 issue of the *American Library Directory*), with a little over half of this amount spent by public libraries, something over $6,00,000 by college and professional institutions, and $781,000 for high school libraries. Copies of this issue of the *Weekly* can be obtained, by those attending the A.L.A. Conference at New Haven, at the R. R. Bowker Booth.

Ten Novels Outstanding

TEN NOVELS of the past year received the unanimous vote of seventy-five librarians who selected for the A.L.A. the 200 outstanding books of the year. The titles thus favored were *Years of Grace, The Deepening Stream, Dr. Serocold, Angel Pavement, The Way Home, The Young and Secret, Mosaic, All Our Yesterdays, The Son Avenger,* and *Rogue Herries.* Only one negative vote was recorded for *The Great Meadow,* and *Miss Mole.* These selections are made on the basis of actual usefulness in public libraries and will be included in *Booklist Books* 1930.

Roman Law Collection

THE COLLECTION of works on Roman law at the Library of Congress has been considerably increased by the recent acquisition of the private library of Paul Krueger, the distinguished German annotator on Roman law. Dr. Krueger did not attempt in his lifetime to collect an extensive library. There are books on canon law, Greek and Roman literary classics, works in Italian, French, English, Greek, and Latin. This collection adds balance to those books already possessed by the Library of Congress.

Strachey's Impressions Of Yale in 1926

THE FOLLOWING quotations are taken from a section on American Universities in *American Soundings* by J. St. Loe Strachey, published by Appleton in 1926:

"Another delight to eye and mind at Yale was the collection of Elizabethan and Jacobean books which many faithful sons of Yale have presented to their nursing mother.

"You step out of the Campus, enter a little wooden Colonial house, and soon find yourself in what is in fact a huge safe with marvellous keys and secret contrivances to prevent theft. In this safe are stored some of the most precious of English books. There I held in my hand for the first time a copy of the first edition of Shakespeare's *Sonnets,* and was surprised to note the excellent production of the little book. Apparently the people who gave the printer his orders understood that they were going to have something very precious to sell, as, indeed, they were; for it is hardly too much to say that Shakespeare's *Sonnets* are one of the few absolutely original things in the world of letters. They have no literary begetters. They have no competitors. They have no descendants. There were great plays before *Hamlet,* just as there were great kings before Agamemnon; but Shakespeare's *Sonnets* in style and in thought owe nothing to the pioneer work of any other poet.

"I was also greatly impressed by the first Quarto of *Hamlet.* I expected to see something blurred, untidy and ill-printed; for I had heard much about the piratical nature of the Quartos. Instead, I saw a very seemly piece of work. It was with similar feelings that I saw how the *Religio Medici* and Bacon's *Essays* on their days of issue looked to the contemporaries of the two authors. Taken as a whole, this priceless collection, which I believe I am right in saying was begun by a Bibliophile when he was a Student at Yale, is ample proof that there is nothing foolish in the desire to acquire first editions.

"First editions have a spiritual impact which puts their collection out of reach of the charge of being an expensive fad. No doubt you can read fine poetry in a modern jacket as well as in an old one, but the more a man really appreciates great poetry and the more intimate his knowledge, the more he is certain to feel a thrill at recognizing the way in which the first men who experienced the emotion he is feeling met some mighty lord of literature."

Current Library Literature

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Vorstius, Joris, *hrsg. Internationale Jahresbericht der Bibliographie.* Ehrster Jahrgang, 1930. Leipzig: Otto Harrassowitz, 1931. pap. 56p.

"The year's work in practical bibliography" (subtitle). National bibliographies arranged alphabetically by countries; and subject bibliographies,—philosophy, pedagogy, religion, literature, art and music, geography, medicine, etc. Index.

BOOK SELECTION

Reely, M. K. Book selection from the negative side; what not to buy. *Wis. Lib. Bull.* 27:87-90. 1931.

Books best not bought are books of brutal realism; sophisticated novels dealing with corrupt phases of society; books of improbable and unconvincing plot; books too silly and sentimental; and foreign translations when the point of view or subject is too alien to be of interest to the average intelligent American reader.

BRANCH LIBRARIES. *See* COUNTY LIBRARIES.

BROADCASTING. *See* RADIO AND LIBRARIES.

BUDAPEST, UNIVERSITY OF. LIBRARY.

Bisztray, Jules de. La Bibliothèque de l'Université de Budapest. *Revue des Bibliothèques.* 40:263-274. 1931.

The university library, the oldest and largest public library in Hungary, was founded by Cardinal Pierre Pazmany in 1635 and possesses about 650,000 volumes, 1,100 incunabula and 3,200 manuscripts. It is divided into five sections: acquisitions, bibliography, manuscripts, periodicals, and loan. The library still uses the system of classification established sixty years ago by a university committee. "The reclassification of 650,000 volumes is a labor which only an American library can allow itself."

CANADA. *See* LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD CANADA.

CATALOGING

A.L.A. Catalog Section. *Catalogers' and Classifiers' Yearbook Number Two.* 1930. Including Proceedings Los Angeles Conference, 1930. A.L.A., 1931. pap. 165p. $1.25.

Includes fourteen papers on such topics as the cataloging of serials, incunabula, and League of Nations publications; annotating catalog cards; economies in cataloging; idiosyncrasies of periodicals; law library classification; bibliographical terminology; D. C. numbers on L. C. cards; and union catalogs at the Library of Congress. Has a directory of catalogers and classifiers and is indexed.

CHILDREN. *See* LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN.

CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

Hyatt, A. L., *comp. Index to Children's Plays.* 3rd ed. rev. and enl. A.L.A., 1931. cl. 214p. $2.50.

Based on *Plays for Children; an Annotated Index,* by Alice I. Hazeltine. The principal feature is the annotated list of plays by title, with references to other versions of the same stories. Plays are also grouped under special days and subjects and by the size of the cast required.

CHURCH LIBRARIES

Foote, E. H. *The Church Library; a Manual.* N. Y.: Abingdon Press, 1931. cl. 63p. 75 c.

Miss Foote is a graduate of the New York State Library School. The book needs of the church school cannot usually be supplied by the local public library, although the two can work together. Church and State are fundamentally separate in American public ideas, and the church must furnish the religious and denominational literature needed in the religious development and education of its people. This manual outlines procedure for purchasing, arranging and cataloging a church library, methods of circulation, etc.

CLASSIFICATION. *See* CATALOGING.

Intended to index with brief annotation, or excerpts when desirable, articles in library periodicals, books on libraries and library economy and other material of interest to the profession. The subject headings follow those in Cannons' *Bibliography of Library Economy,* to which this department makes a continuing supplement. Readers are requested to note and supply omissions and make suggestions as to the development of this department.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

Barker, T.D. Books for the bookless; how the county library is solving the problem for the rural people. illus. Kansas City, Mo. *American Farming.* 26:1, 7. 1931.

Describes the work of the Rosenwald Fund in the eleven county demonstrations in seven southern states, the amount already given being $542,666.

Cowley, J. D. The organization of county branch libraries. *Lib. Assn. Record.* 3rd ser. 1:113-121. 1931. (To be continued.)

There is some doubt as to whether the county council can at present enforce the provision of an adequate branch library and impose a differential rate against the will of the local authority. Before embarking on any negotiations with local authorities for the establishment of branch libraries the county librarian should form some plan of campaign and visualize the county as a whole as it will look when the organization is completed. Mr. Cowley is County Librarian of Lancashire, England.

FILING METHODS

Lathrop, R. M. The filing of fugitive material. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 5:576-578. 1931.

Suggestions for filing pictures, victrola records, and lantern slides, by the librarian of the Western High School Library, Lansing, Mich. With list of organizations which supply pictures and films.

GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

Wilcox, J. K., *comp. United States Reference Publications; A Guide to the Current Reference Publications of the Federal Government.* Boston: F. W. Faxon Co., 1931. cl. 96p. $1.50. (Useful Reference Series, no. 43).

Mr. Wilcox is associate reference librarian of the John Crerar Library, Chicago, Ill. Brings together into one list the most important reference compilations, handbooks, directories, etc., recently or currently issued by the federal government. Two indexes: a general index and an index to directories.

INDIA. *See* LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD INDIA.

INSURANCE LIBRARIES

Handy, D. N. What a survey by the Insurance Library Association shows as to local library service. 10 Milk St., Boston. *Insurance Age-Journal.* 59:5-6. 1931.

By the librarian of the Association, Boston. A list of 27 books recommended for collateral reading in the Insurance Institute courses in fire and casualty insurance was sent to libraries in 22 Massachusetts cities and larger towns and to two Rhode Island cities. Results of the survey showed that the libraries were meagerly supplied with insurance books and that local insurance agents made little use of them. The list of books is printed in this article.

LIBRARIES

CANADA

Procter, D. E. Library work in Canada. *Lib. Assistant.* 24:105-111. 1931.

The chief problems involved in library work in Canada are the size of the country (Ontario is more than three times the size of England), and the large French-Canadian population. This article describes briefly the library systems of each province and, in more detail, the system in Ontario.

INDIA

The Modern Library, a monthly published by the Indian Library Association at Lahore, describes library work in the Punjab and in Baroda in its Jan.-Feb. 1931 issue.

UNITED STATES

Facts from the new library census. *School Life.* 16:167-168. 1931.

There is one library to every 11,255 American citizens. The total number of books in American libraries—public, society, and school—is approximately 162,000,000.

LIBRARY AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

Kitson, H. D. *Vocational Guidance Through the Library.* Chicago: Pub. by the A.L.A. for the J. C. Penney Foundation, 1931. pap. 31p.

By the Professor of Education, Teachers College, Co-

lumbia University. Bibliography covering the major fields of vocational guidance, pp. 17-31.

LIBRARY PUBLICATIONS

Ohio Lib. Assn. *News Bulletin.* vol. 1, no. 1. April 1931. 5p.

"While the President of the Ohio Library Association is responsible for the matter included in this bulletin, Miss Olive Jones of the Ohio State University Library is responsible for the bulletin having been issued at all. She it was who made a forceful claim that the members of the Association had a right to be informed as who were the officers and committee members for the year and what they were doing."

LIBRARY SERVICE

Baldwin, E. V. *Library Service.* A.L.A., 1931. pap. 28p. 35c. (Manual of Lib. Econ., xiv, 2nd ed., rev.).

Qualifications of librarian, training of staff, working hours, salaries, etc. 2p. bibl.

LIBRARY WORK WITH CHILDREN

Smith, L. H. The relation between the arrangement of books and the reading interests of boys and girls. *Lib. Assistant.* 24:102-105. 1931.

Miss Smith is head of the Boys' and Girls' Division, Toronto (Ont.) Public Libraries. The Dewey Decimal Classification was found unadaptable to children's books, and a new arrangement was devised to correspond with the development of a child's reading interest from one subject to another, from picture books to fairy tales, thence to legendary heroes, heroes of exploration, and so on to the standard fiction that is read by older boys and girls.

See also CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.

ONTARIO. *See* LIBRARIES, SUBHEAD CANADA.

PERIODICALS

Savord, Ruth, and P. M. Keefer, *eds. Union List of Periodicals in Special Libraries of the New York Metropolitan District.* N. Y.: Pub. for the New York Special Libs. Assn., The H. W. Wilson Co., 1931. cl. 238p. $4.

Includes proceedings and transactions of societies besides periodicals, but excludes annuals, monographs, almanacs, giftbooks, house organs, services, municipal and state publications, and, with a few exceptions, government periodicals. Includes all entries for special collections already to be found in the Wilson *Union List of Serials.*

Special Libraries Association of San Francisco. *Preliminary Union List of Periodicals in the Libraries of the San Francisco Bay Region.* Feb., 1931. 103 mim.p.

Cards from which the list was compiled are filed in the library of the State Chamber of Commerce, Ferry Building, San Francisco. The list will take in periodicals not already tabulated in the *Union List of Serials.* Lists newspaper files besides yearbooks, proceedings and transactions.

PLAYS, CHILDREN'S. *See* CHILDREN'S LITERATURE.

RADIO AND LIBRARIES

Drury, F. K. W. *The Broadcaster and the Librarian.* New York: National Advisory Council on Radio in Education, 1931. (Information series, no. 3.)

"How the radio station and the library can help each other" (sub-title). The library can furnish books and authoritative information for broadcasts, and can keep ready for circulation books that are mentioned in radio reviews.

SANTA BARBARA (CAL.) PUBLIC LIBRARY

Linn, F. B. The heart of Santa Barbara. illus. Los Angeles. *The Western Woman.* 7:8-9. 1931.

Miss Linn is librarian of the Santa Barbara City and County Library, which is housed in a Spanish Renaissance building and serves 80 branches from a book collection of 114,014 volumes. The Faulkner Memorial Gallery was opened Oct. 15, 1930.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES

Green, L. G. An experiment in library-study room. illus. *New York State Education.* 18:769-770; 821-823. 1931.

Mr. Green is supervising principal of the Tully (N. Y.) Central School. The new $300,000 educational plant has a library-study room which will be in continuous use and in charge of one teacher.

Pritchard, M. C. The school library hour. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 5:563-571. 1931.

By the director of the Library School, State College for Teachers, Albany, N. Y. Miss Pritchard in the spring of 1930 sent a questionnaire to a number of centers where successful platoon organizations were known to be at work, asking them their methods of handling groups of 35 to 50 children in library periods.

Shaffer, V. R. Advertising the school library. illus. *Wilson Bull.* 5:572-575. 1931.

Miss Shaffer is librarian of the Senior Reference Room, Horace Mann School, Gary, Ind. The library issues teachers' bulletins and bibliographies, displays book jackets in the classroom where the books will be used, and has in preparation a handbook of colleges.

STAFF TRAINING

Bosworth, W. G. Inquiries—: verbal and otherwise. Some suggestions for staff training. *Ln. and Book World.* 20:270-280. 1931.

By the deputy librarian, Burton-on-Trent, England. "No assistant was deemed proficient and available for dealing with telephone inquiries until he or she could receive a message correctly; find an answer; and transmit this clearly and pleasantly." Special morning lessons are held before the library is open to the public.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LIBRARIES. *See* CHURCH LIBRARIES.

TELEPHONE INQUIRIES. *See* STAFF TRAINING.

UNION LISTS. *See* PERIODICALS.

VATICAN LIBRARY

Repairing ancient volumes in the Vatican Library. illus. New York. *Bookbinding Magazine.* 13:32. 34. 1931.

Methods of repairing parchment volumes and manuscripts, as described by William Dana Orcutt in his *The Magic of the Book.*

VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE. *See* LIBRARY AND VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE.

Authors Breakfast To Be Given

DURING the N.E.A. convention to be held this summer in Los Angeles, the California School Library Association will give an Author's Breakfast in honor of distinguished N.E.A. officials. The breakfast is under the auspices of the Book Committee of the Southern Section, who hope, in this way, to bring together author, educator, and librarian in their common interest in books. Librarians and members and friends of the N.E.A. are invited. The breakfast will be held at the Women's Athletic Club on July second, at 7:30. Tickets are $1.25 per plate. Space is limited, so those interested are asked to make their reservations as soon as possible with Miss Ruby Charlton, Treasurer, 540 Jackson Street, Pasadena, California.

General Education Board Grants

THE GENERAL Education Board has recently made grants to the Louisiana State University and the College of William and Mary to aid in the maintenance of library schools. They have also made a grant of $13,000 for the study of cooperative cataloging which will deal with the methods of cataloging research items in special libraries in the United States, preliminary to a possible initiation of an adequate centralized cataloging service.

Children's Librarians' Notebook

SHADOW OF THE SWORD. By Hawthorne Daniel. *Macmillan.* $2.50.

A young French fisher lad helps save the Island of Mont Saint Michel from the English in those turbulent picturesque days of the latter half of the fifteenth century. One follows with genuine interest the hero's rise from the rank of peasant to his knighting. The story is colorful, has real atmosphere and is written with a real literary style. For girls and boys in the upper grammar grades, who enjoy a story with a historical setting, this book can be highly recommended.—C. N.

FIFTH FOR THE KING. By Alida Sims Malkus. *Harper.* $2.

Ramon de la Torre becomes a stowaway on a Spanish ship bound for the new world and thus enters a life filled with strange experiences and breath-taking escapes. His way leads him to Peru, Cuba and finally to Yucatan where he has a part in the Spanish conquest of the Mayans. Mrs. Malkus has caught the spirit of the times in this vivid tale, giving it the air of plausibility so necessary to the story with a historical setting. While the illustrations by Erick Berry are not at all outstanding, her pictorial maps of the routes taken aid greatly in the understanding of the story.—C. N.

TALES OF A GRANDMOTHER. By George Sand. *Lippincott.* $2.50.

Five stories written for and dedicated to the author's grandchildren. The virtues of courage, patience and perseverance are emphasized in such a way that the stories gain a depth and distinctive charm through the moralizing. Each possesses a certain supernatural element or dream-quality, but the characters and situations are natural and realistic. Comparable to *Once In France,* the book will be a desirable addition to any library collection and one which girls will like. The appeal of the colored pictures to young readers is doubtful.—L. H.

CHILDREN OF OUR WILDS. By Lou Villinger. *Beckley-Cardy.* 75 c.

A collection of true stories about baby animals. In each story is shown how trusting the wild young animals can be until it is proven that all human beings cannot be trusted. The child from five to ten will thoroughly enjoy the stories of the beautiful mule tail deer; Shooting Star; Split-Ear and her two cubs who loved honey; Snow Queen the polar bear who pushed her babies off the ice to safety; Scamper the gray squirrel who loved pine nuts; Satin Coat and Silky who built their beaver home together; Stickers the porcupine who defended his log home; Stubby Tail the baby rabbit who strayed away from his nest; Smiles the silver fox whom his owner would not sell for any money; and Sanky the little 'coon who was so glad to find his home again.

—M. W.

THE WIND FROM SPAIN. By Marguerite Aspinwall. *Century.* $2.

All the necessary ingredients for popularity are well mixed in this story for older girls. There is mystery and a happy-go-lucky modern atmosphere; there is budding talent; a satisfactory solution of difficulties; a thrill of danger; and a good title. Nick Drayton, the heroine, is a victim of a train accident while enroute to visit her brother in New York. Her card in her purse identifies her to hospital authorities, but her own memory is a blank—thereby furnishing the mystery! Her brother has unexpectedly been called away on a long trip and Nick is taken in charge by his neighbors, the Hardys. They are a jolly, artistic family who spend summers in Nantucket, painting and enjoying a free, out-of-door life and Nick is taken along with them. She discovers and develops decided ability as a sculptor and models a spirited figure, "The Wind from Spain." The mysteries all clear up and everyone who should be is happy. The impression left is one of modern, accomplished, successful "nice people" whose life is merry and busy.—A. C.

MAGYAR FAIRY TALES. By Nandor Pogany. *Dutton.* $3.

Here are tales of sleeping beauties, kings' sons who set out to seek fame and fortune, an iron headed man and a beautiful princess. They are age old with a fresh vigor, but distinctly Hungarian stories. Willy Pogany has conveyed the foreign scene with his illustrations.—A. M. W.

The Wonderful Lamb

SUSIE SUGARBEET. By Margaret Ashmun. *Houghton Mifflin.* $2.

The joys and sorrows in the every day life of little Susie Siegfried, whose father was a "suger-beeter" on a large Middle-Western farm. The class distinction drawn between the family in the big house and the Germans in the little white cottage are most unfortunate in a book for children. The emphasis placed upon the importance of material things as means of happiness, also make the book unsuitable for juvenile readers.—C. N.

GYPSY BRIDLE. By Lenora M. Weber. *Little, Brown.* $2.

Either boys or girls will enjoy this story of ranch life in Colorado, even though the main character is a girl. There is a mystery in it and the setting is well done and convincing. It is a sequel to *Wind On the Prairie.*

—M. R.

JOLLY ANIMALS. By E. R. Gaggin. *Rand McNally.* $2.

Stories about the animals who lived in Shadowy Garden. Easy reading, large print, and many illustrations in color and black and white. The book is large and well-made, but the stories are not outstanding.—L. H.

SOMETHING PERFECTLY SILLY. By M. and H. Wood. *Knopf.* $2.50.

This is a collection of amusing limericks illustrated with gay pictures. It doesn't seem especially suitable for children, however, as the allusions are to things that a young child would know nothing about. The format of the book makes it rather impractical for library use as the cover is light and would not stand the wear of a children's room. Would not advise purchase.—M. R.

GREEN ISLAND. By George Biddle. *Coward McCann.* $2.50.

In Tahiti it is customary for foreign visitors to secure young native children to do their housework for them. This is the story of the three children who took care of the author's ménage and looked after his welfare while he was painting on the Island. Both text and illustrations are entirely adult in character; there is little to interest children in the story and the pictures are absolutely beyond their comprehension. A few adults might be attracted to the book because of its unique subject matter and unusual, gruesome drawings.

—C. N.

EMIL AND THE DETECTIVES. By Erich Kaestner. *Doubleday, Doran.* $2.

This books has two features which make it particularly desirable. It is a translation from the German, giving an accurate account of some phases of German life, and, in addition, the story itself is most absorbing without considering the setting. For children from 10 to 15 years.—M. W.

THE SILVER SHELL. By Mary Ellen Chase. *Holt.* $2.

Among the many books written for girls from eleven to fourteen we rarely find one that expresses the same values of life as simply as does *The Silver Shell.* Twelve year old Judith lives with other fisher-folk on Great Horned Island off the coast of Maine. These people have many hardships in their effort to eke out a bare living, and it is almost impossible to get schooling of any kind for their children. A distinctive spark of individuality sets Judith aside as a child who will meet difficulties and overcome them. How she was able to do this forms an absorbing story in which the mystery of the silver shell plays an important part. The simplicity of the lives of the Maine islander is drawn with dignity by an author who knows well that part of the country.

E. P. A. S.

Opportunities For Librarians

Library position wanted by librarian having three years' experience in a public library, library summer school training, one year in a college library. V10.

•

College and library school graduate, B.L.S., nine years' experience (six years in university library) some cataloging experience, wants position in reference or circulation department of a college library or in reference department of public library. Desires interviews at A.L.A. conference. V11.

•

Position wanted as librarian in public library. Prefer Middle West. Would consider cataloging or reference work. Both training and experience. T22.

Free for Postage

COPIES of the following publications may be secured free of charge with the exception of postage by applying to the American Social Hygiene Association, 450 Seventh Avenue, New York, N. Y.

All-America Conference on Venereal Diseases.

Report on the Proceedings and the Resolutions of the General Conference Committee. (It is proposed that the next conference take place in 1933, during the World's Fair in Chicago).

A Study of the Health of Indians on the Klamath Reservation in Oregon.

A report on the health of Indians in South Oregon, following a study made in 1927 by the U. S. Bureau of Indian Affairs assisted by the Oregon State Board of Health and national local health organizations.

Report of Board Appointed by the Secretary of the Navy to Study the Venereal Disease Problems of the Navy.

This report is a most helpful contribution to studies of the venereal diseases and their control.

Report of the U. S. Interdepartmental Social Hygiene Board.

General Analysis of the answers given in 15,010 case records of women and girls who come to the attention of field workers of the Board and the War and Navy Departments.

Sent Free For Postage

THE MALDEN, Massachusetts, Public Library has one copy of the following magazine which they will send to any library willing to pay the postage: *The Public Library Monthly*. Vol. 1, No. 1. August, 1903-January, 1904. Apply direct.

Free For Express

THE FOLLOWING book is offered free of charge to any library which will pay the express charges: *Autobiography of Benjamin Butler*. Thayer & Co. Boston. 1154p. Index. 1892. In good condition. Apply direct to Alice Park, 611 Gilman Street, Palo Alto, California.

The Calendar Of Events

June 15-17—Pacific Northwest Library Association, annual meeting at Gearhart, Oregon.

•

June 22-25—National Catholic Educational Association, Library Section, annual meeting at Philadelphia, Pa.

•

June 22-27—American Library Association, annual meeting at Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

•

June 22-27—National Association of State Librarians, annual meeting in New Haven, Conn., at the same time as the A.L.A.

•

June 22-27—American Association of Law Libraries, annual meeting in New Haven, Conn., at the same time as the A.L.A.

•

September 9-11—New Hampshire Library Association, annual meeting at Hanover, New Hampshire.

•

September 21-26—New York Library Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, N. Y.

•

September 28—Ohio Library Associaton, annual meeting at Marietta, Ohio.

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October 1-2—Connecticut Library Association, annual meeting at Greenwich, Conn.

•

October 7-9—Michigan Library Association, annual meeting at Battle Creek.

•

October 8-10—Colorado and Wyoming Library Associations, joint annual meetings at the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colorado.

•

October 14-15—Nebraska Library Association, annual meeting at Omaha, Nebraska.

•

October 14-16—Wisconsin Library Association, annual meeting at Hotel Schroeder, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

•

October 15-16—Kentucky Library Association, annual meeting in Louisville, Kentucky.

•

October 15-17—Mississippi Library Association, annual meeting at Hattiesburg, Mississippi.

•

October 21-23—Kansas Library Association, annual meeting at Wichita, Kansas.

•

October 21-23—Illinois Library Association, annual meeting at the Père Marquette in Peoria, Ill.

•

October 28-30—Indiana Library Association, annual meeting in Indianapolis, Indiana. Joint meeting with Indiana Trustees Association.

LIBRARIANS

know that experience only prepares the library binder to suit the treatment and fit the fabric to the paper of which the book is made.

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